DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 215 654 HE 015 045

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TITLE Regional Demographic and Economic Profile of Southeast Florida: A Report to the Board of Directors of the Southeast Florida Educational Consortium.
INSTITUTION Southeast Florida Educational Consortium, Miami.
PUB DATE 7 May 81
NOTE 146p.; Parts may be marginally legible.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *College Planning; College Role; Consortia; *Demand Occupations; *Economic Climate; *Educational Demand; Employment Opportunities; Employment Statistics; Geographic Regions; Immigrants; Master Plans; *Population Trends; Postsecondary Education; *Regional Characteristics; School Community Relationship; Statewide Planning; Student Characteristics
IDENTIFIERS *Florida

ABSTRACT

A special task force of institutional research and planning personnel, established by the Southeast Florida Educational Consortia to collect regional and institutional data useful for statewide planning, reports on: (1) some postsecondary educational directions suggested by regional demographic and economic data, (2) population growth and characteristics of the region, and (3) economic characteristics. The role of colleges and universities in meeting the cultural enrichment needs of an urban area is also briefly addressed. Based on demographic and occupational data of Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach counties, it is suggested that an interinstitutional data collection effort should continue on a regular basis by member institutions of the Southeast Florida Educational Consortium. Among the findings and conclusions are the following: Rapid population growth implies a sustained increase in the local demand for higher education, while demographic characteristics of the population will offer a challenge to educators. The high proportion of blacks and Hispanics and recent immigrants pose language, cultural, and other educational concerns. Higher education may also need to assist the community in coping with the stresses of immigrant assimilation. The two fastest growing industry divisions are finance/insurance/real estate services, which have significant numbers of female workers. Information on other industries is presented. In addition, the faster growing occupational groupings (e.g., clerical workers) are those with higher than average skill requirements, and many of which usually require some postsecondary education (e.g., legal and medical secretaries). Numerous appended materials include Bureau of the Census and Department of Labor statistics and sources of information, along with a Florida master planning outline. (SW)

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REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SOUTHEAST FLORIDA

A Report to the Board of Directors
of the Southeast Florida Educational Consortium

May 7, 1981

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This Report was prepared by Mr. Oliver Kerr of Coral Gables, Florida, Consultant, under the direction of the Executive Director of the Consortium and the special task force of institutional research and planning personnel appointed for the purposes of this Report.

PARTNERS IN EDUCATION
Broward Community College / Florida Atlantic University / Florida International University
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CHAPTER I. OVERVIEW

Introduction

The Consortium Board of Directors established a special task force of institutional research and planning personnel, and allocated up to $5,000, on January 7, 1981, for the purpose of collecting regional and institutional data for two other objectives:

- assess the current and future higher education and resource needs of the Southeast Florida region
- respond to any request from the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission for regional information and recommendations

The appointed task force discussed approaches for collecting the requested data, and elected to retain Mr. Oliver Kerr of Coral Gables, Florida, as consultant for the data collection and report.

This Report consists of four chapters:

Chapter I. Overview of the Report

Chapter II. Some Postsecondary Educational Directions Suggested by Regional Demographic and Economic Data

Chapter III. Population Growth and Characteristics of the Region

Chapter IV. Economic Characteristics of the Region

Included in Chapter III is a brief note on the role of colleges and universities in meeting the cultural enrichment needs of an urban area. Though not quantifiable, such needs are basic to the quality of life of the region.

A select Bibliography and List of Persons Interviewed are included.

Report Objectives and Methodology

In order to provide data useful to the larger efforts of regional assessment and planning, the project had three objectives:

1. To collect, assess, and report the current and projected demographic, economic, social, and cultural data relevant to decisions about higher education programs and services in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties;

2. To collect, assess, and report studies, plans, reports, and the like, from community sources which suggest or recommend types of higher education programs and services needed in Southeast Florida;

3. To collect, assess, and report data available in the member colleges and universities which can be useful for the above purposes and avoids the collection of such data again from community sources.

It should be noted that there are several components of the larger inter-institutional effort underway and suggested. That is, this Report may

be considered the first step (data collection) leading to a regional needs assessment, which in turn leads to regional planning. The steps are interrelated and the entire process is cyclical.

Recognition of time and budgetary constraints suggested that primary emphasis be given to the collection and evaluation of regional and county demographic and economic data useful for postsecondary educational planning. The college and university data would be of secondary importance. The reasons for this emphasis are as follows:

1. Regional demographic and economic data are somewhat difficult to collect and assess, yet provide the basic framework for the assessment of current and future needs for higher education in the region. Given the rapidity of change in the region these data sets become quickly outdated, and thus a current analysis is crucially important. Also, these data sets may be less accessible and less familiar to colleges and universities.

2. The roles of particular institutions, and the interinstitutional relationships among them, gradually shift over time. Such evolution is necessary and healthy, i.e. institutions directing their resources to meet shifting educational needs. Since several institutions serve the same general population, coherent regional planning to meet regional needs requires the collection and use of complete, relevant, comparable, and mutually acceptable data.

Higher Education Master Plan of the State of Florida

The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, established in 1980 by Executive Order of the Governor, has the responsibility to develop a State higher education master plan by early 1982. The Commission has adopted an outline of the Master Plan and is requesting and compiling information on the current and future educational needs of the respective regions of the State. The Commission has expressed interest, through its Executive Director, in receiving this Report and any recommendations regarding the higher education needs and resources of the region. The PEPC intends to complete the statewide needs analysis by July 31, 1981.

The PEPC Master Plan has four parts:

I. Postsecondary Education in Florida Today--a fairly detailed profile of the current status of postsecondary education in the State;

II. Assessment of Current Strengths and Weaknesses--an analysis of the current adequacy of access, quality, and efficiency of programs and institutions;

III. New or Redefined Needs to the Year 2000--a review of the projected impact of changes in population and employment patterns;

IV. Meeting New Needs for Postsecondary Education - Building on Strengths While Eliminating Weaknesses--the actual plan of action with a series of specific recommendations aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of current programs and institutions

and ensuring a continual planning and evaluation process with adequate provisions for full citizen involvement.

The Southeast Florida regional needs assessment relates primarily to Part III, New or Redefined Needs to the Year 2000.

CHAPTER II. SOME POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL DIRECTIONS SUGGESTED BY REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DATA

Conclusions and Recommendation

The demographic and occupational data of Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach Counties summarized in this Report support the following conclusions having direct relevance for the colleges and universities of Southeast Florida:

1. Population of the Region
   - The combined 1980 population of Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach Counties is greater than the populations of 25 separate states;
   - By 1990--only nine years away--the three-county population of three million will have grown 25% to four million; and, by the year 2000, to five million;
   - One-third of the population of Florida lives in Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach Counties;
   - The growth rate of Florida and the Southeast Florida region is four times the national average.

2. Composition of the Population of the Region
   - A growing proportion of the population is constituted by Blacks and Hispanics. Dade County, for example, is now a county with no majority population; there are three minority groups: Blacks, Hispanics, and Non-Hispanic Whites;
   - The influx of foreign immigrants brings language, cultural, and economic concerns which are barriers to postsecondary access and their upward mobility;

- A corollary effect of the above may be a relative decline in the elderly (65 plus years) component of the population, with a corresponding increase of persons of working age more likely to need post-secondary education.

3. Business Activity and Occupational Groups

- Approximately 35 percent of the State employment is employed in Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach Counties; employment in Broward and Palm Beach Counties is growing at a faster rate than Dade County, which is presently the workplace for one of every two workers in the region;
- The business activity of the three-county region is increasingly international in character;
- More than one-half of the three-county employment is in the services and trades industries; Dade County employs more persons in the transportation and public utilities industries; Broward and Palm Beach Counties employ more persons in the construction industry;
- The fastest growing occupation groups in the three-county region are those which tend to require postsecondary education; i.e. nurses, physicians, health service workers, bookkeepers, accountants, automated equipment personnel, real estate, insurance, bank personnel, managers, administrators, personnel workers, skilled secretaries, and stenographers.

4. Inflation and Student Attendance

- The rapidly increasing cost-of-living and tuition costs may encourage greater part-time enrollment and encourage residents to enroll at institutions within the three-county region.

5. Postsecondary Enrollments

- The 1979 postsecondary enrollments (used here to conform to the most recent population data available) of approximately 123,600, is some 10,000 to 15,000 persons less than could be "expected" for that academic year when national college enrollment patterns are applied to the region;
- These data allow for an enrollment increase (1) in proportion to the general population increase (plus 30 percent) expected during the 1980's, and (2) to the extent that the urban/international and intercultural dimensions of postsecondary programs and services are adjusted to meet regional changes in those areas.

RECOMMENDATION

This data collection effort has demonstrated that a single and cooperative interinstitutional approach is the more efficient and effective way to assemble complete and non-duplicative demographic, economic, and social data basic to institutional planning, delivery, and evaluation of postsecondary programs and services. Thus, it is recommended that the member institutions of the Consortium provide the modest funding and staffing to continue an interinstitutional data collection effort on a regular basis in consultation with institutional planners and the Consortium Board of Directors.

CHAPTER III. POPULATION GROWTH AND CHARACTERISTICS

The Southeast Florida region is one of America's youngest urban areas. The region's first growth spurt followed the extension of Henry Flagler's railroad down the Southeast coast of the Florida Peninsula in the late 1800's. The area grew rapidly in the early years of this century but languished through much of the 1930's and 1940's. It grew rapidly again following World War II, with a significant boost from the growing availability of air travel. The rapid growth, with some fluctuations, has generally continued through the 1960's and 1970's. It is projected to continue through the 1980's and beyond the year 2000.

Table 1 presents Census population estimates and State projections for the three counties of the region prepared by the University of Florida Bureau of Economic Research. These closely approximate estimates and projections prepared by each of the three county governments.

Table 1: Population Growth in Southeast Florida, 1970-1980.

	Florida	Southeast Florida	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
1970	6,791,000	2,237,000	1,268,000	620,000	349,000
1980	9,740,000	3,213,000	1,626,000	1,014,000	573,000
1985	11,133,100	3,743,200	1,810,700	1,197,600	734,900
1990	12,591,500	4,221,300	1,956,500	1,396,800	868,000
	ABSOLUTE CHANGE 1970-1980 AND 1980-1990				
1970-80	2,949,000	975,000	358,000	394,000	224,000
1980-90	2,851,500	1,089,300	330,500	382,800	295,000
	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1970-1980 AND 1980-1990				
1970-80	+43%	+44%	+28%	+64%	+64%
1980-90	+29%	+31%	+20%	+38%	+51%

Source: Data for 1970 and 1980 from Bureau of the Census 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Preliminary Reports, PHC 80-P-11, Florida, Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts, February 1981. Data for 1985 and 1990 from University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Population Studies, Bulletin No. 53, "Population Projections," July 1980.

Note: 1980 data from Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties are final 1980 census counts and are from the P.L. 94-171 computer tape for Florida.

The University of Florida prepares a range of alternative projections--a low, medium, and high projection. The high set is presented in Table 1 because it more closely relates to the levels of population growth revealed by preliminary 1980 census data and because it is close to the projections prepared by the individual counties, and to those prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Final 1980 census data will be available in printed reports sometime in Spring, 1981. Established deadlines for the release of these data have elapsed and revised deadlines are not available. For further information on the availability of Census data, contact Data User Services Office, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1365 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30309, Telephone: 404-881-2274.

A complete list of Bureau of the Census telephone contacts is presented in Appendix II along with an order form for Advance Reports of final 1980 population and housing unit counts. Also included in Appendix II is a copy of the 1980 Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts Report for Florida; with data for counties, cities, and other subdivisions of counties.

Southeast Florida is one of the fastest growing major urban regions in the United States. It is comprised of Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties which are also designated the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) of Miami, Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, respectively. Census data for 1980 indicate a total resident population of 3,213,000 persons (see Table 1). This is an annual average increase of close to 100,000 persons over the decade of the 1970's. It translates into a growth rate of 44 percent, equivalent to the growth rate of the

State of Florida. In contrast, the growth rate of the nation in the 1970's was about 11 percent. The ten largest SMSA's averaged only 2 percent growth in the decade, with several of the largest registering a decline in population (see Table 2).

In the 1980's, more than 100,000 persons a year will be added to the existing population. In 1990, the population will be in excess of 4,200,000. By the year 2000, the population will exceed 5,000,000. These projections represent the general consensus of demographers, among whom there is little disagreement about the rapid rate of projected growth in the region.

It is noteworthy that the Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA, with a more than 60 percent increase over the decade of the 1970's, was the fastest growing of the top 50 SMSA's in the country (see Table 2). The Miami SMSA ranked thirteenth with a growth rate of 24 percent. The West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSA, while growing at a rate of 58 percent, is not large enough to be numbered among the top 50 SMSA's.

Dade County (the Miami SMSA) is by far the largest of the three counties. Currently, one of every two South Florida residents lives in Dade. Broward County accounts for about one third of the regional total and Palm Beach contains approximately 18 percent of the total. By 1990, Dade will still be the largest of the three counties with approximately 45 percent of the region's population. Broward will account for 34 percent, and Palm Beach, 20 percent. However, Broward and Palm Beach are projected to continue to grow more rapidly than Dade through the remainder of this century, and will gradually begin to match Dade in terms of population. New growth

in all these counties is occurring primarily in the urban fringe areas. In Dade, a major growth center is the Kendall area; in Broward and Palm Beach County, growth occurs primarily in the western suburbs.

Table 2: Metropolitan Growth, 1970-1980 (in thousands)

Top 50 SMSA's (ranked)	1980 Pop	1970 Pop	% Change
1 New York	9,081	9,974	- 9.0
2 Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,445	7,042	5.7
3 Chicago	7,058	6,975	1.2
4 Philadelphia	4,701	4,824	- 2.6
5 Detroit	4,340	4,435	- 2.1
6 San Francisco-Oakland	3,226	3,109	3.8
7 Washington, D.C.	3,042	2,910	4.5
8 Dallas-Fort Worth	2,964	2,378	24.7
9 Houston	2,891	1,999	44.6
10 Boston	2,760	2,899	- 4.8
11 Nassau-Suffolk	2,604	2,556	1.9
12 St. Louis	2,341	2,411	- 2.9
13 Pittsburgh	2,260	2,401	- 5.9
14 Baltimore	2,165	2,071	4.5
15 Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,109	1,965	7.3
16 Atlanta	2,010	1,596	26.0
17 Newark	1,964	2,057	- 4.6
18 Anaheim-Santa Anna-Garden Grove	1,926	1,421	35.5
19 Cleveland	1,895	2,064	- 8.2
20 San Diego	1,857	1,358	36.8
21 Denver-Boulder	1,614	1,240	30.2
22 Seattle-Everett	1,601	1,425	12.4
23 Miami	1,573	1,268	24.1
24 Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,550	1,089	42.4
25 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	1,538	1,139	35.0
26 Phoenix	1,512	971	55.6
27 Milwaukee	1,393	1,404	- 0.8
28 Cincinnati	1,390	1,387	0.2
29 Kansas City	1,322	1,274	3.8
30 San Jose	1,290	1,065	21.1

Table 2 (continued): Metropolitan Growth, 1970-1980 (in thousands)

Top 50 SMSA's (ranked)	1980 Pop	1970 Pop	% Change
31 Buffalo	1,241	1,349	- 8.0
32 Portland	1,234	1,007	22.5
33 New Orleans	1,184	1,046	13.1
34 Indianapolis	1,162	1,111	4.5
35 Columbus, Ohio	1,088	1,018	6.9
36 San Antonio	1,070	888	20.5
37 Sacramento	1,011	804	25.8
38 Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood	999	620	61.1
39 Rochester	970	962	0.9
40 Salt Lake City-Ogden	935	705	32.6
41 Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	918	909	1.0
42 Memphis	910	834	9.1
43 Louisville	902*	867	4.0
44 Nashville-Davidson	829	699	18.5
45 Oklahoma City	828*	699	18.4
46 Dayton	826*	853	- 3.1
47 Birmingham	826	767	7.6
48 Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point	823*	724	13.6
49 Norfolk-Va. Beach-Portsmouth	800*	734	9.2
50 Albany-Schenectady-Troy	794	778	2.1

*All figures are from Census Bureau preliminary reports, except those starred, which are from initial press releases. The numbers and rankings could change somewhat.

Note: Subsequent reports show a Miami population of 1,626,000 and a Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood population of 1,014,000.

Population change in Southeast Florida is primarily a function of net immigration into the area. Natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, accounts for only about 10 percent of the region's population growth. For this reason, population projections for the region should be used with caution. The ebb and flow of migrants, including immigrants from abroad, is uncertain and prone to change. In the 1970's in Dade County alone, net migration ranged from 54,000 in 1972/73 to 11,000 in 1974/75. Refugee inflows, such as that of 1980, have a way of rendering projections obsolete. Net immigration will continue to be the dominant factor in the population growth of Southeast Florida.

In this respect Southeast Florida differs little from the Statewide pattern. In the region, as in the State, birth rates (i.e. live births per 1000 population) have been consistently lower than the national average and death rates have been consistently higher. This is due mainly to the relatively higher proportion of older persons residing in the State and in the region. It is estimated that close to 18 percent of the State and regional population is 65 years old or older, compared to a national average of only 11 percent (see section below, "Demographic Characteristics"). At the same time, about 25 percent of the population of the State and region is aged under 18 years compared to a national average of 29 percent. Thus, the rapid growth of the area is due primarily to net immigration.

Little is known about the demographic characteristics of these immigrants. For this reason the current age, race, and sex components of the State and regional population are uncertain estimates based primarily on an assumption of the continuation in the 1970's of patterns evident in the 1960's.

Records from the 1960 and 1970 decennial censuses indicate that the largest proportion of immigrants to the State and region were elderly retirees seeking a place in the sun. And while there are indications that this trend has continued in the 1970's (e.g. the increase in social security recipients), several factors suggest that Southeast Florida may no longer be the most attractive haven for retirees from the northeastern United States. The cost of living, particularly housing, has risen rapidly. For example, the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale area is now ranked fifteenth in average new home prices according to Federal Home Loan Bank Board reports. The region has also established itself as a major commercial employment center (see

Chapter IV). Finally, the region and particularly the Dade County area, appears to have all of the "big city" problems (e.g. crime and congestion) that many retirees would chose to avoid. For these reasons one should not be surprised if the 1980 census data reveal a considerably younger age profile of immigrants to the area.

Because net migration to the area is such a large and volatile component of the population increase, it is impossible to predict future levels of population with much certainty. For this reason both State and local demographers have usually prepared several sets of projections based on different assumed levels of net migration. In this report only one set of projections is presented, not as a prediction of what will happen but as a reasonable indicator of what is likely to happen if the future does not differ dramatically from the past. In Southeast Florida this is a major assumption and one recent (1978) example will serve to illustrate the uncertainty regarding population growth and change in the area:

> There are many reasons to believe that the rate of migration over the next two decades may be slower than what it has been during the period since 1960. The substantial influx of Cubans which raised the percentage of Latins in Dade County from 5.4% of the population in 1960 to an estimated 32.3% in 1975 is obviously a non-recurring phenomenon. (Florida International University Nontraditional Self-Study, Southeast Florida: The Only Thing We Can Change is the Future, p. 76.)

It should be noted that birth rates in the region show signs of stabilizing and even increasing. The 20 year decline in the birth rate of the region (see Table 3) has halted and the rate appears to have actually increased in the past several years. Reasons for this change are unclear, but the phenomenon may signal a radical change in the demographic characteristics

of the region. Again, the availability of 1980 census data will help to determine the significance of this change.

Table 3: Resident Live Birth and Death Rates in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties 1970-1979.

Year	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
	(Live Births per 1000 Resident Population)		
1979	13.1	10.9	11.3
1978	12.4	10.6	11.0
1977	12.1	10.4	11.3
1976	11.9	9.9	11.0
1975	11.9	9.9	10.9
1974	12.7	11.7	10.3
1973	12.9	11.7	10.9
1972	13.6	12.2	11.6
1971	15.0	12.7	11.9
1970	15.3	15.4	13.4
	(Deaths per 1000 Resident Population)		
1979	10.4	11.7	11.4
1978	10.3	11.5	11.6
1977	10.1	11.0	11.4
1976	10.2	11.1	11.4
1975	10.1	10.5	11.5
1974	10.7	11.0	11.9
1973	11.0	11.5	12.1
1972	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA
1970	10.4	11.1	11.5

Source: University of Florida BEBR, 1980 Florida Statistical Abstract (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida), August 1980.

Foreign Immigration to Southeast Florida

The population projections presented above postulate a continuation of existing trends emerging from an analysis of growth patterns over several decades. A major assumption underlying the projections is the absence of wars, major domestic conflicts, natural disasters, and sudden large shifts in population. One such sudden shift in population was the recent Cuban refugee immigration. As noted above, large-scale refugee movements make short-range population projections extremely difficult. The vulnerability of South Florida to these occurrences, as demonstrated by the refugee inflows of 1980, suggests that some additional discussion of immigration from abroad is warranted.

In a six month period in 1980 (April through September), the Region experienced a dramatic population increase of more than 100,000 persons. By the end of 1980 it is estimated that more than 119,000 refugees (100,000 Cuban and 19,000 Haitian) will have been added to the totals recorded in the 1980 census conducted on April 1. It is difficult to overstate the impact of this wave of refugees on the social, economic, and institutional framework of the Southeast Florida community--a community which has successfully assimilated smaller waves of refugees in the past several decades. The magnitude and the rapidity of the 1980 influx poses a massive challenge to the resources of the community. The full impact of the refugee influx has not yet been felt by institutions of higher education in the region. That impact will be felt in the years immediately ahead.

The majority of the 1980 refugees are Cubans who joined the "Freedom Flotilla" to make the crossing between Mariel and Key West. These started arriving on April 21, 1980 and by May were arriving at a rate in excess of 20,000 a week. By December 31, 1980, 124,786 documented Cuban arrivals

were reported by the Cuban/Haitian Task Force, a special agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Almost 90 percent of these came during the first seven weeks between April 21 and June 8, 1980; only 11,000 in the last six months; none in November and seven in December. If it is assumed that 97 percent of all Cuban arrivals are documented (some small number did bypass immigration authorities in the initial rush), then the total Cuban influx is close to 130,000 persons.

Smaller in size and less dramatic in overall impact has been the steady flow of Haitian refugees arriving directly from Haiti in disintegrating wooden boats or smuggled in at night from the Bahamas. Data on Haitian refugees are not as good as data on Cubans. While Cuban refugees had an incentive to be documented and had no fear of deportation back to Cuba, Haitians have no such assurances and have every reason to avoid being counted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The Cuban/Haitian Task Force reports 11,525 documented Haitian refugees in the April 21 through December 31, 1980 period and approximately 3,300 prior to April 21, 1980. These are incomplete records. INS reports that they are able to document only 40 percent of all Haitian arrivals. Assuming a 45 to 50 percent ratio, Haitian arrivals since April 21 amount to between 22,000 and 25,000. Haitian arrivals in the last two years have been estimated by INS at between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, and 1980 levels are at or above levels of previous years. The current Haitian data base available to the Cuban/Haitian Task Force contains about 25,000 persons.

By the end of December 1980, approximately 14,500 refugee children had been registered by the Dade County Public Schools, 13,768 Cuban children and 734 Haitian children. Exact counts are not available from the

Broward and Palm Beach Public Schools, but interviews with school officials in Broward indicate that approximately 250 Cuban and Haitian students entered the Broward system in 1980. Cuban/Haitian Task Force reports for November 1980 show 16,346 Cuban immigrants of school age (5 to 17 years old) and suggest that there are less than 1,500 Haitians in this age group.

Tables 3(a) and 3(b) present age/sex distributions for the Cuban and Haitian refugee populations. The data show more than 22,000 Cubans of college age (18-24) and more than 6,000 Haitians for a total of more than 28,000. There are also approximately 7,600 refugees of high school age. While not all of these have settled in Southeast Florida it is clear that the vast majority have remained in or returned to the area.

Table 3(a): 1980 Haitian Entrant Age/Sex Distribution.
(% of Total Population)

Age (Years)	Sex: Female		Male		Unknown		Total	
0-5	270	(1.1%)	370	(1.5%)	51	(0.2%)	691	(2.8%)
6-12	266	(1.1%)	295	(1.2%)	42	(0.2%)	603	(2.4%)
13-15	94	(0.4%)	96	(0.4%)	5	(0.0%)	195	(0.8%)
16-17	281	(1.1%)	375	(1.5%)	6	(0.0%)	662	(2.7%)
18-24	1,960	(7.9%)	4,155	(16.8%)	52	(0.2%)	6,167	(24.9%)
25-29	2,257	(9.1%)	5,642	(22.8%)	69	(0.3%)	7,968	(32.2%)
30-34	1,078	(4.4%)	2,459	(9.9%)	41	(0.2%)	3,578	(14.5%)
35-44	999	(4.0%)	2,477	(10.0%)	33	(0.2%)	3,509	(14.2%)
45-64	300	(1.2%)	811	(3.3%)	9	(0.0%)	1,129	(4.5%)
65+	20	(0.1%)	26	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	46	(0.2%)
Unknown	25	(0.1%)	52	(0.2%)	127	(0.5%)	204	(0.8%)
Total	7,550	(30.5%)	16,758	(67.7%)	435	(1.8%)	24,743	(100.0%)

Source: Cuban/Haitian Task Force Entrant Report for January 1981.

Table 3(b): 1980 Cuban Entrant Age/Sex Distribution.

Age						
0-4	2,745	(2.5%)	3,119	(2.5%)	5,364	(4.7%)
5-12	4,492	(3.6%)	5,116	(4.1%)	9,608	(7.7%)
13-17	2,870	(2.3%)	3,868	(3.1%)	6,738	(5.4%)
18-24	5,739	(4.6%)	16,473	(13.2%)	22,212	(17.8%)
25-35	8,110	(6.5%)	30,945	(24.8%)	39,055	(31.3%)
36-64	10,356	(8.3%)	24,456	(19.6%)	34,812	(27.9%)
65+	2,496	(2.0%)	2,121	(1.7%)	4,617	(3.7%)
Undetermined	250	(0.2%)	624	(0.5%)	1,873	(1.5%)
TOTAL	37,058	(29.7%)	86,722	(69.5%)	124,779	(100.0%)

Source: Cuban/Haitian Task Force Entrant Report for October 1980.

Table 4 presents data on Cuban resettlements in Florida through February 1981. The actual number of Florida resettlements is higher than the reported number which is based only on the address of the initial sponsor and makes no allowance for subsequent moves. Total Cuban refugees in Florida are estimated to be in excess of 100,000 in 1981. The total for the City of Miami is probably overstated, because of incomplete and incorrect reporting of addresses. The data suggest Cuban refugee population of more than 400 persons in both Palm Beach and Broward Counties.

Similar data are not yet available for Haitian refugees, although it is probable that several hundred Haitians have resettled in Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

Table 4: Cuban Resettlements by City in Florida

City	Number	Percentage of Florida Resettlements	Percentage of Total Resettlements Nationwide
Miami	59,305	68.7%	49.9%
Hialeah	18,774	21.7	15.8
Tampa	1,308	1.5	1.1
Miami Beach	712	0.8	0.6
Carol City	611	0.7	0.5
Opa Locka	494	0.6	0.4
West Palm Beach	469	0.5	0.4
Coral Gables	430	0.5	0.4
Key West	374	0.4	0.3
Orlando	337	0.4	0.3
Fort Lauderdale	228	0.3	0.2
Hollywood	208	0.2	0.2
Other Florida	3,106	3.6	2.6
Total	86,356	100.0%	72.7%

Source: Cuban-Haitian Task Force, Monthly Entrant Report for February, 1981.

The implications of the foreign immigration for institutions of higher education in South Florida are not clear. Institutional planners will need to work with a greater degree of uncertainty about the future. Few urban areas in the country are so vulnerable to shifts in population. And while it may require several years for the full impact of such changes to be felt by the universities and colleges, it is clear that the changes will likely have direct impact on the number and type and delivery of programs and services.

In recent years the Region has also absorbed smaller groups of refugees from other Caribbean and Latin American countries, notably Nicaragua. The volatility of the political and economic climates in these countries suggests that the Southeast Florida region will inevitably be the target of additional influxes of political and economic refugees in the years ahead. Thus, the projections presented above should be used cautiously as indicators of what will happen in the absence of new "freedom flotillas." The evidence of the

recent past suggests that this necessary assumption may well be challenged by future events.

In these projections, the Cuban and Haitian refugee flows are treated as one-time events and their effects are carried forward in time. The projections do assume some modest continuing immigration from abroad.

One indication of the normal level of this legal immigration is provided by the data in Table 5.

Table 5: Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth and City of Intended Permanent Residence Year Ending June 30, 1976.

	Florida	Ft. Lauderdale	Hollywood	Hialeah	Miami
All Countries	25,182	531	256	1,491	15,360
Canada	839	56	33	5	138
China & Taiwan	370	12	8	7	102
Columbia	543	25	16	33	318
Cuba	14,511	54	38	1,224	11,919
Dom. Republic	127	3	5	8	93
Germany	384	15	6	2	47
Greece	179	16	10	1	30
Haiti	321	1	-	1	293
Hong Kong	75	-	6	-	25
India	220	9	1	6	65
Italy	175	20	16	1	36
Jamaica	925	75	8	7	421
Korea	471	11	3	4	61
Mexico	322	3	4	7	63
Philippines	624	5	3	2	51
Portugal	18	3	4	-	3
Thailand	327	2	-	1	13
United Kingdom	732	37	5	7	102
USSR	41	7	5	1	7
All Other	3,978	182	85	174	1,573

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1976 Annual Report (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 76-77.

Note: Most Cuban admissions are "adjustment of status" cases, i.e. refugees in the U.S. for at least two years who opt for immigrant status.

In addition to refugees and immigrants there is a significant group of non-resident aliens legal and illegal in the Southeast Florida area. INS data for 1978 show student visa admissions to the U.S. of 10,000 from the West Indies (3,300 from the Bahamas and 2,000 from Jamaica), 9,000 from Central America, and 22,000 from South America. It is assumed that a substantial number of these reside and go to school in the Southeast Florida area.

It should be noted that the projections do not reflect the current or projected levels of illegal aliens in the South Florida area. There simply are no reliable estimates of the size of this population. Some of these are probably included in the decennial census data, but a significant proportion of this population will successfully continue to elude all attempts to count them.

Seasonal and Transient Population

The seasonal and transient population of South Florida is not reflected in the above projections. "Seasonal" population refers to those who live in South Florida for extended periods up to a maximum of six months and who have a principal residence elsewhere. These are frequently categorized as Winter visitors and constitute a significant "floating population" whose total size is unknown. Estimates range from 100,000 to 400,000, peaking in the January through March period. For further discussion of the difficulties of estimating this population, see the comprehensive development plans prepared by the Metro-Dade County Planning Department, the Broward County Planning Council, and the Area Planning Board of Palm Beach County.

The transient population includes tourists, vacationers, and those visiting South Florida on a temporary basis for business or pleasure. Again, reliable estimates are simply not available, but there are indications that this group may total more than 10,000,000 persons a year. (State Tourism Study 1978)

While these populations do not represent major client groups, they indirectly influence the need for the services of institutions of higher education. They constitute a significant proportion of the patrons of cultural arts and, by their presence, contribute substantially to the economic development of the community.

Demographic Characteristics

The population of Southeast Florida is unique in several ways. It is the home of the State's largest concentration of minorities. More than a half of all Hispanics (see Table 3) and more than one third of all Blacks (see Table 4) in the State reside in the three-county area.

Table 6 presents estimates of the Hispanic population of Southeast Florida. Neither the Census Bureau nor the University of Florida prepare estimates of the Hispanic population by county. The Census Bureau makes annual estimates for the nation and for several of the larger states. County estimates are derived from the publications of the various county planning agencies. Data for 1980 were not available at the time of this writing.[1]

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[1]The 1980 U.S. Census data became available after this report was completed, and are added in Appendix I.

Table 6: Population by Hispanic Origin, Florida, Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, 1979.

	State	Southeast Florida	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
Total	9,245,231	3,049,777	1,519,247	966,083	564,447
Hispanic	795,000	644,000	554,000	65,000	25,000
Non-Hispanic	8,450,231	2,405,777	965,247	901,083	539,447
		Percentages			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Hispanic	9.2	21.0	38.0	6.5	4.0
Non-Hispanic	90.8	79.0	62.0	93.5	96.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 354, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1979," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 2, and estimates prepared by Metro-Dade County Planning Department, Broward County Planning Council, and the Area Planning Board of Palm Beach County.

Dade County accounts for a disproportionately large share of the regional Hispanic population with more than 86 percent. Broward accounts for 10 percent; Palm Beach 4 percent.

Table 7 presents estimates of the population of Southeast Florida by race. "Hispanic origin" is not a racial classification. Most Hispanics are White, but current estimates of the racial makeup of the Hispanic population are not available. Data for 1979 or 1980 are not available.

Table 7: Population by Race, Florida, Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, 1978.

	State	Southeast Florida	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
Total	8,966,395	2,958,411	1,494,276	929,584	534,551
White	7,760,726	2,556,602	1,260,154	830,332	466,116
Non-White	1,205,669	401,809	234,122	99,252	68,435
		Percentages			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	86.5	86.4	84.3	89.3	87.2
Nor-White	13.5	13.6	15.7	10.7	12.8

Source: University of Florida, BEBR, Population Studies, Bulletin No. 47, "1978 Age, Race, and Sex Components of Florida's Population," April 1979.

The Non-white population estimates presented in Table 7 do not reflect the large influx of Haitians (almost all Black) in 1980. They also do not reflect the large percentage of 1980 Cuban refugees who were also Black. The concentration of Blacks and Hispanics has increased significantly over April 1980 levels because of the refugee influx. It is estimated that those additional residents may amount to more than 100,000 Hispanics and as many as 40,000 Blacks (25,000 Haitians, 15,000 Black Cubans).

The non-white proportion of Southeast Florida's population (13.6 percent) is slightly higher than the corresponding State figure (13.4 percent). The addition of the 1980 refugees will certainly increase the difference.

Dade County accounts for a large share of the region's non-white population with more than 58 percent of the regional non-white total. Broward accounts for 25 percent, lower than its share of total population. Palm Beach's share (17 percent) equals its share of the total population.

Table 8 presents 1979 data on the racial and ethnic composition of the public schools in the three-county area.

Table 8: Pupil Membership in Grades K-12 by Race and Ethnic Group for Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Public Schools, 1970.

	Total	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Dade	223,740	35.4%	30.4%	33.5%
Broward	135,313	73.6%	22.8%	2.9%
Palm Beach	70,963	64.4%	29.2%	5.8%

Source: University of Florida, BEBR, 1980 Florida Statistical Abstract, pp. 71-72.

Note that the racial and ethnic makeup of the schools generally reflects the racial and ethnic makeup of the community in each county. The percentage of Black Non-Hispanic students in each county is much higher than the proportion of Blacks in each county. This is due to the generally older age profile of the White population and the enrollment of a larger proportion of White children in non-public schools.

Because of the strong correlation between poverty and minority concentrations, it is to be expected that the incidence of poverty in Dade is higher than in the other two counties. Poverty levels are income thresholds established by the U.S. Department of Commerce each year. Families with incomes below the poverty level are unable to meet basic subsistence needs. While current data are not available, recent studies suggest that such is indeed the case. In fact, the U.S. Bureau of the Census reports almost 20 percent of Dade's population in poverty in 1978, a ratio significantly higher than the national average and much higher than that which prevails in the nation's 20 largest SMSA's (see Chapter III). Comparable estimates for Broward and Palm Beach Counties are not available.

The male/female ratio in Southeast Florida is not unusual (see Table 9). The proportion of females is even higher than the national average, and is probably due to the slightly older age profile of the population. The tendency for women to outnumber men is more pronounced in the older age groups.

Table 9: Population by Sex, Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, 1978.

	Southeast Florida	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
Total	2,958,411	1,494,276	929,584	534,551
Male	1,390,804	699,018	439,350	252,436
Female	1,567,607	795,258	490,234	282,115
		Percentages		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	47.0	46.8	47.3	47.2
Female	53.0	53.2	52.7	52.8

Source: University of Florida BEBR, Population Studies, Bulletin No. 47, April 1979

Dade shows a slightly higher proportion of females than the other two counties, despite its somewhat lower proportion of elderly population. It is unclear whether this is statistically significant, given the possible error rates associated with the estimates. Essentially, the three counties appear to differ little from the State and national averages in the sexual balance of the population.

Table 10 presents data on the age profile of the population in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties. These are 1978 estimates prepared by the University of Florida, and are based on the assumption that the net effect of migration on the age, race and sex components of a county's population was similar between 1970 and 1978 to the change observed between 1960 and 1970. This is an "heroic" assumption for the Southeast Florida region. However, the estimates are useful as an indication of the current age profile of the population. The release of 1980 census data will show just how well the

assumption works in Southeast Florida. Then, the choice of projection techniques by age for the 1980's can be addressed in a more informed way. Until then, the University of Florida projections represent the only consistent set available for the region.

Table 10: Population by Age, Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, 1979.

	Southeast Florida		Dade		Broward		Palm Beach
Total	3,049,777		1,519,247		966,083		564,447
0-17	725,041		367,337		223,361		134,343
18-24	312,116		169,346		88,699		54,071
25-34	404,525		213,004		122,572		68,949
35-44	335,145		176,471		101,550		57,124
45-64	701,069		345,219		226,292		129,558
65+	571,881		247,870		203,609		120,402
			Percentages				
Total	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
0-17	23.8		24.2		23.1		23.8
18-24	10.2	↑	11.2	↑	9.2	↑	9.6
25-34	13.3		14.0		12.7		12.2
35-44	11.0		11.6		10.5		10.1
45-64	23.0		22.7		23.4		23.0
65+	18.8		16.3		21.1		10.1
Total	100.0%	←	49.8%	←	31.7%	←	18.5%
0-17	100.0		50.7		30.8		18.5
18-24	100.0		54.3		28.4		17.3
25-34	100.0		52.7		30.3		17.0
35-44	100.0		52.7		30.3		17.0
45-64	100.0		49.2		32.3		18.5
65+	100.0		43.3		35.6		21.1

Source: University of Florida, BEBR, telephone conversation with Ms. Crane, April, 1981.

There are more than 300,000 persons in the prime "college years," 18 to 24, with an expected college enrollment of 79,000 using October, 1978, enrollment ratios for the U.S. population aged 18 to 24 (see Table 11). Add to this the

expected college enrollment of the population aged 25 to 34 years, and there is an additional expected student population of more than 31,000, for a regional total of over 110,000 students in the 18 to 34 year age group alone.

Table 11: National Enrollment in College by Sex, 1970 and 1978 for Population, 18 to 24 Years, and 25 to 34 Years (in thousands)

18-24 Years			
1978	Total Persons	Number Enrolled	Percent Enrolled
Total	27,647	6,994	25.3
Men	13,385	3,621	27.1
Women	14,262	3,373	23.7
1970			
Total	22,552	5,805	25.7
Men	10,385	3,331	32.1
Women	12,167	2,474	20.3

25-34 Years			
1978	Total Persons	Number Enrolled	Percent Enrolled
Total	33,280	2,569	7.7
Men	16,163	1,396	8.6
Women	17,117	1,173	6.9
1970			
Total	24,603	1,349	5.5
Men	11,840	940	7.9
Women	12,763	409	3.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports Series P. 20, No. 346, "School Enrollment - Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October, 1978," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979)

While an increasing number of older adults are returning to school and college, the percentages of older age groups enrolled in college or

university decline with age. National data for 1978 suggest that 1.4 percent of the population aged 35 years old and over is enrolled in college (84 percent of these on a part-time basis). There are more than 1.5 million persons aged 35 years old and over in Southeast Florida (see Table 10). Applying the national enrollment percentage for that age group, there is an expected college population of more than 23,000 persons.

In sum, when national college enrollment patterns are applied for all age categories, the "expected" 1979-80 college/university enrollments of all the accredited and licensed colleges and universities in the three-county region was 133,000. However, the "actual" enrollments were only 122,600 persons. The "expected" enrollment estimate (133,000) does not include the influx of foreign refugees of 1980, which would presumably increase the "expected" enrollment figure to 138,000. Thus, the "actual" 1979-80 higher education enrollments in the three-county region were some 10,000-15,000 less than the "expected" enrollments that year.

It should also be noted that about 15,000 residents of the three-county area were attending state universities in Florida other than FAU or FIU in 1979-80. Some of these latter enrollments may be recovered as inflation makes "going away to college" too expensive for many persons. Regardless, the anticipated population growth of 31 percent here in Southeast Florida during the 1980's will result in serious strains upon the resources of the colleges and universities working to expand in order to meet growth.

Even more precise measures of actual enrollment by age and sex will be available from the 1980 census and these data will serve to detail the general parameters of demand sketched out above.

Table 11: Total Enrollment in Accredited or Licensed Institutions in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties - Fall, 1979 by Sex and Attendance Status

		Men		Women	
	Total	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Dade:	78,280	22,966	16,584	17,662	21,068
Miami-Dade Community College	39,212	7,602	9,131	8,437	14,042
University of Miami	15,449	7,284	1,628	4,684	1,853
Florida International University	11,500	1,934	3,728	1,745	4,093
Embry Riddle	6,115	4,498	1,305	226	86
Biscayne College	2,164	909	352	606	297
Barry College	2,047	247	314	865	621
Florida Memorial College	765	339	25	377	24
Bauder	640	---	---	640	---
Miami Christian	315	80	101	82	52
St. John Vianney	73	73	---	---	---
Broward:	26,803	6,327	5,526	5,709	9,241
Broward Community College	20,443	3,015	5,224	3,337	8,867
Nova University	5,220	2,548	259	2,108	305
Ft. Lauderdale	1,045	717	43	216	69
Held	95	47	---	48	---
Palm Beach:	17,555	3,542	4,258	3,794	5,961
Palm Beach Junior College	9,485	1,436	2,423	1,809	3,817
Florida Atlantic University	7,341	1,768	1,787	1,692	2,094
Palm Beach Atlantic	473	191	35	211	36
Boca Raton	184	75	13	82	14
St. Vincent's	72	72	---	---	---
GRAND TOTALS	122,638	32,835	26,368	27,165	36,270

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economics & Business Research, 1980 Statistical Abstract, 1980.

Sources for Updating Data

Population estimates and projections are made on a regular basis by a wide variety of agencies ranging from the U.S. Census Bureau to city and county governments and private companies. They are a basic component of any

planning or marketing strategy. Census Bureau studies are generally national in scope but frequently contain a wealth of regional, state and local data, particularly for standard metropolitan statistical areas. Population estimates and projections are published regularly in Current Population Reports, Series P-25 and P-26. Special studies are published in the P-20 Series.

Preliminary data from the 1980 decennial census are already available for the counties and cities of the region (see Appendix I). These data are subject to change. Final data will first be available some time in April 1981, in the form of a legislative redistricting tape for the State of Florida. This tape will contain basic demographic data only. The items will include total population, Black population, and Hispanic origin population, in addition to smaller groupings required by law. Geographically, the data will be quite detailed. Block level statistics will be available. In the summer of 1981, Summary Tape File I will be released in tape and microfiche form, followed by a printed summary entitled "Advance Reports by State" (see order form in Appendix I). Summary Tape File I data will include all items collected on the Census short form--the 100 percent items. These include basic population characteristics, household data, and housing items. It will not contain economic data or income data. These were items collected on the long form, and will be tabulated late in 1981 and 1982.

In sum, the 1980 census data will offer the colleges and universities of the Southeast Florida region an impressive array of geographically detailed

data suitable for planning. Detailed demographic characteristics will be available along with data on the level of educational attainment of the population, employment by industry and occupation, and income levels. Virtually all of the data presented in this report will be found in greater detail in the Census reports. While much information will be available in printed reports, the full wealth of the Census data can only be explored through the use of the computer tapes. At this time, Consortium members should give some thought to the kinds of tabulations and analyses they will require for institutional and interinstitutional planning. The specific data items should be spelled out in some detail, and a decision should be made as to the agency or institution that will access the Census data and produce the reports. Tabulation formats may be constrained by the available software package used in preparing the tables. The first step in preparing to maximize the use of the Census data is to become familiar with the contents of the various tapes and to assess the items useful for higher education planning and assessment.

At the State level, the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research has been designated as the official State agency for developing population estimates and projections for the counties and cities of Florida. These studies are published in a series of Population Bulletins, released at irregular intervals by the University of Florida. The Population Division of the Bureau uses standard estimating and projection procedures, and while their estimates and projections for individual jurisdictions may be questioned, their work generally commands the respect of demographers at both federal and local levels. It appears, for example,

that their population estimates for the State and the counties will be closer to the 1980 total than the independent estimates made by the Bureau of the Census. The University of Florida also will prepare special computer tabulations which offer more detail than is available from the printed reports.

At the local level, the three counties and several of the major cities also prepare population estimates and projections.[1] The Metro-Dade County Planning Department has published a wide variety of population monographs over the years (see Bibliography), and also makes independent estimates for the cities of Dade. In Broward County, the Broward County Planning Council prepares estimates and projections for the entire county and for the cities. The Broward County Office of Planning, the City of Ft. Lauderdale Planning Department, and the City of Hollywood Growth Management Department also prepare estimates for their respective jurisdictions. In Palm Beach County, the Area Planning Board prepares similar estimates and projections for Palm Beach County and its cities.

[1] Key Contacts for Population Updates:

1. Roger Herriot, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (301) 763-7646
2. Dr. Stanley K. Smith, Population Division, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 (904) 392-0171
3. The Librarian, Metro-Dade County Planning Department, 909 S.E. First Avenue, Miami, FL 33131 (305) 579-2869
4. Joel Wolinski, Broward County Planning Council, 1600 S.E. 10 Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316 (305) 765-5110
5. Steve Hoffacker, Area Planning Board of Palm Beach County, 2300 Palm Beach Lakes Blvd., Suite 200, W. Palm Beach, FL 33409 (305) 683-9450

Summary

While there exists a good deal of uncertainty about projected levels of population in South Florida, the current size and distribution of the population is reasonably clear and, while year-to-year rates may fluctuate dramatically, the long-term projections appear to be reasonably reliable. Economic recessions may temporarily depress migration to the area, and refugee movements may result in sudden massive inflows, but it is probable that the size and distribution of population in 1990 will be as presented in Table 1 above. Caution should be used in translating these ten year projections into predictions of what will happen in the next year. While longer term growth trends are relatively stable, year-to-year changes can be dramatically different.

The Southeast Florida region is growing rapidly. Approximately one million persons will be added to the existing 3.1 million population in the next two decades. Population growth of this magnitude, regardless of the demographic characteristics of the population, implies a sustained increase in the local demand for higher education--and this at a time when many institutions across the nation are learning to cope with stable or declining student populations.

The demographic characteristics of the population offer a unique challenge to educational planners in Southeast Florida. It is a population with higher than average proportions of Blacks and Hispanics, many of these being recent immigrants to the area. There are language, cultural, and other educational roadblocks to be overcome. The area has a higher than

average proportion of elderly persons, although this pattern may be changing. The challenge to the universities and colleges is to offer the appropriate range of supplemental services and ancillary facilities needed by such a heterogeneous population.

The high percentage of Hispanic origin population and the relatively large numbers from Central and South America suggest a strong international orientation to the educational offerings of the various institutions in Southeast Florida. The need for this orientation is reinforced by the emergence of Southeast Florida as a major international trade and commerce center (see Chapter IV).

From a social perspective, the region thus presents two principal challenges to the area colleges and universities: meet the basic and advanced instructional needs of a culturally diverse population and economy, and assist other agencies of the community in coping with the stresses of immigrant assimilation.

A Note on the Contribution of Colleges and Universities to Cultural Enrichment in the Community

A teeming urban area, pulled by many social and economic forces in many directions, is especially needful of the cultural enrichment traditionally provided by colleges and universities in their regions. In consort with the opera, theater, dance companies, museums, libraries, and ethnic groups, the colleges and universities of the Consortium can help to maintain a cultural quality in the communities of the region which is enriching to residents and attractive to employees of prospective industries and their families.

CHAPTER IV. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The data presented in Chapter III outline the demographic foundation of existing and projected demand for higher education in Southeast Florida. An analysis of current and projected employment by industry and occupation offers some indication of the programmatic implications of this demand for postsecondary educational institutions. Shifts in the industrial and occupational mix in the region can be projected for a short term with some degree of certainty, and an understanding of these changes will help colleges and universities meet the needs of Southeast Florida business and industry. The grographic distribution of employment is another important consideration in the development of professional, occupational, or vocational programs.

Table 12 presents 1980 labor market data for the three-county region. These are 12-month averages based on monthly U.S. Department of Commerce data through November 1980. The data show the region with about 35 percent of the State labor force and employment--a share somewhat higher than the regional share of the State population (33 percent). The civilian labor force excludes members of the Armed Forces, and is comprised of all employed persons, and unemployed persons actively seeking a job. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Table 12: Labor Force Characteristics of Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties, 1980.

(12 Month Averages - through November 1980)

	Southeast Florida	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
Civilian Labor Force	1,362,300	725,300	408,200	228,800
Employment	1,285,900	683,100	388,600	215,200
Unemployment	75,400	42,200	19,600	13,600
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.8	4.8	5.9
	Percentages			
Civilian Labor Force	100.0%	53.2%	30.0%	16.8%
Employment	100.0	53.1	30.2	16.7
Unemployment	100.0	56.0	26.0	18.0

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Labor Market Trends Newsletters for Miami, Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSAs, November, 1980.

The data reflect the population distribution and show the dominance of Dade County in the region's job market. Dade accounts for more than half of all the employed persons in the region. Broward accounts for less than one third, and Palm Beach for approximately one sixth of the regional labor force. These data are estimates based on a monthly sample survey (the Current Population Survey) of more than 65,000 households nationwide conducted by the Census Bureau. These figures form the base for the allocation of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds. Because it is a household survey, and not an employer or establishment survey, the data reflect the residence and not the work place of workers. The data are published monthly in U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, press releases, which summarize the data for states and metropolitan areas. Summaries by county are also available on a monthly basis from the State of

Florida, Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Bureau of Research and Analysis in Tallahassee. The same data, with 12 month moving averages and other sets of labor force and employment data are available (with a three month lag) in the monthly Labor Market Trends Newsletters released by the State Employment Security Division.

There are problems in interpreting the monthly data from the household survey. Methodological changes introduced in the 1970's resulted in inconsistent results and attempts to develop seasonal adjustment factors have not been successful at the local level. The monthly data are adjusted at the end of each year, and adjusted again at the end of the following year. For further details about methods and assumptions see the Bureau of Labor Statistics Handbook of Methods, BLS Bulletin 1910, which presents a brief technical account of each major statistical program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. More detailed and more historic information is available in the BLS Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1978. Both publications are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212. For an assessment of the problems associated with the Florida estimates contact the Bureau of Research and Analysis of the Division of Employment Security in Tallahassee.[1]

Table 13 presents annual average employment data from the Current Population Survey for the 1970's. The regional employment has remained at about 35 percent of the State total over the decade. Within the region there has been a steady decline in Dade County's share with a corresponding increase

[1] Labor Market Analysis Unit, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee, FL 32301 Telephone (904) 488-5004.

in the proportion of regional employment in Broward and Palm Beach Counties. At the beginning of the decade Dade's share of regional employment stood at 58 percent; by 1979 that share had declined to about 53 percent. This does not mean that employment declined in Dade. On the contrary, employment increased by more than 30 percent over the ten year period. It does mean that employment grew even more rapidly in Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

Table 13: Annual Average Employment in Florida, Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties, 1970 to 1979.
(Employment in Thousands by Place of Residence)

Year	State	Region	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
1970	2527	895	520	236	139
1971	2620	919	530	246	143
1972	2711	956	560	255	141
1973	2963	1033	588	291	154
1974	3118	1094	616	313	165
1975	3101	1074	613	296	165
1976	3132	1078	606	307	165
1977	3232	1117	616	327	174
1978	3464	1195	640	360	195
1979	3605	1263	672	383	208
			Percentages		
1970	100.0%	35.4%	100.0%	58.1%	26.4%	15.5%
1971	100.0	35.1	100.0	57.7	26.8	15.6
1972	100.0	35.3	100.0	58.6	26.7	14.7
1973	100.0	34.9	100.0	56.9	28.2	14.9
1974	100.0	35.1	100.0	56.3	28.6	15.1
1975	100.0	34.6	100.0	57.1	27.6	15.4
1976	100.0	34.4	100.0	56.2	28.5	15.3
1977	100.0	34.6	100.0	55.1	29.3	15.6
1978	100.0	34.5	100.0	53.6	30.1	16.3
1979	100.0	35.0	100.0	53.2	30.3	16.5

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Employment Security, Labor Market Trends Newsletters, 1970 through 1980.

This shift in employment patterns within the region is a well-established trend and has been in evidence over the past 30 years. It is projected to continue into the foreseeable future. The important shift in employment over the past ten years, and one that is projected to continue into the 1980's, is the narrowing of the gap between Dade and Broward, with Broward continuing to expand its share of the Southeast Florida total as Dade's relative share declines. Employment growth rates in Palm Beach, while substantial, were not sufficiently vigorous to significantly increase that County's share of the regional total. However, recent data for Palm Beach County suggest the beginning of a relative increase in the rate of employment growth in that county.

Employment by Industry

Employment by industry data are required as the first step in developing the occupational mix in the region. Employment by industry estimates are generally derived from a voluntary reporting of payroll records monthly by 166,000 establishments nationwide. The sample is based on the size of the establishment in most industries, so that most large firms are included. Agricultural establishments are not sampled. Self-employed persons and others not on a regular payroll are outside the scope of the survey and this largely accounts for the differences between the establishment and the household survey. Another source of the differences is the double counting of persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of the labor force). The final source of difference is that the establishment survey reports on workers by place of work, not place of residents. Thus, workers living in Broward and commuting into Dade County are reported in the Dade totals.

Table 14 presents data on employment in non-agricultural establishments in the State and in the three county region for October 1980. The economy of Southeast Florida mirrors the State's economy. It is primarily a Trade and Services based economy. Approximately one out of every two jobs in the State and in the region is in the Trade and Services industry divisions. Nationally, only 40 percent of the jobs are in these divisions. Government is the third largest category. Government jobs account for 13.7 percent of the regional total and 17.4 percent of the State's total. The State share is identical to the national average. The region also evidences a higher proportion of Construction and Transportation and Public Utilities jobs. However, the overall similarities in the State and regional economies outweigh the differences cited.

Tables 15, 16 and 17 are copies of employment by industry tables presented in the Labor Market Trends newsletters for each of the three counties. Within the region, 57 percent of all non-agricultural jobs are located in Dade County. Broward accounts for 26 percent and Palm Beach for 16 percent. The industrial employment patterns in all three counties reflect the dominance of the Trade and Services industries. In each of the three counties approximately one half of all jobs are in these categories. Trade is comprised of the Wholesale and Retail Trade industries with the Retail industries accounting for about 75 percent of the total. About 56 percent of all Trade employment is in Dade County, and a significant concentration of Wholesale Trade employment (72 percent of the regional total). The Services industry division is comprised of a wide range of service industries. A high proportion of the Services employment is in Professional

Services, particularly Health Services. There is also a significant concentration of employment in Business Services and Hotels and Other Lodging Places. Amusement and Recreation Services also account for a significant share.

Table 14: Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments in the U.S., Florida, and in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties, October, 1980.

(in thousands)

	U.S.	Florida	Southeast Florida	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
Total	86,697	3,545.6	1,251.6	717.6	328.8	205.2
Manufacturing	20,505	442.2	169.7	101.2	40.9	27.6
Construction	4,229	278.1	90.2	41.7	30.0	18.5
Transportation/ Public Utilities	4,923	216.2	95.6	70.9	16.1	8.6
Wholesale/ Retail Trade	19,542	953.4	323.9	183.8	88.0	52.1
Finance/ Insurance/ Real Estate	4,724	246.0	961.0	52.4	27.2	16.5
Services/ Mining	17,103	793.1	306.7	173.7	80.7	50.3
All Government	15,672	616.6	171.4	93.8	45.9	31.6
		Percentages				
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Manufacturing	23.7	12.5	13.6	14.1	12.4	13.5
Construction	4.9	7.8	7.2	5.8	9.1	9.0
Transportation/ Public Utilities	5.7	6.1	7.6	9.9	4.9	4.2
Wholesale/ Retail Trade	22.5	26.9	25.9	25.6	26.8	25.4
Finance/ Insurance/ Real Estate	5.4	6.9	7.7	7.3	8.3	8.0
Services/ Mining	19.7	22.4	24.5	24.2	24.5	24.5
All Government	18.1	17.4	13.7	13.1	14.0	15.4

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Labor Market Trends, Newsletter November, 1980, for the State and for the Miami, Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSAs.

Table 15:

Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Miami SMSA (Dade County)	OCT. 1980	SEPT. 1980 *	OCT. 1979	Change to Current Month from: Month Ago No.	Month Ago Percent	Year Ago No.	Year Ago Percent
TOTAL	717,600	715,400	707,800	+2,200	+ 0.3	+9,800	+ 1.4
Manufacturing	101,200	100,100	102,300	+1,100	+ 1.1	-1,100	- 1.1
Durable Goods	42,600	41,700	42,500	+ 900	+ 2.2	+ 100	+ 0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	4,800	4,700	4,500	+ 100	+ 2.1	+ 300	+ 6.7
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	3,900	4,000	4,000	- 100	- 2.5	- 100	- 2.5
Fabricated Metal Products	7,800	7,600	7,800	+ 200	+ 2.6	0	0
Machinery	12,500	12,200	12,500	+ 300	+ 2.5	0	0
Transportation Equipment	3,900	3,800	4,100	+ 100	+ 2.6	- 200	- 4.9
Nondurable Goods	58,600	58,400	59,800	+ 200	+ 0.3	-1,200	- 2.0
Food & Kindred Products	6,600	6,500	6,400	+ 100	+ 1.5	+ 200	+ 3.1
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	22,500	22,800	23,200	- 300	- 1.3	- 700	- 3.0
Printing & Publishing	9,300	9,100	8,600	+ 200	+ 2.2	+ 700	+ 8.1
Construction	41,700	42,200	42,200	- 500	- 1.2	- 500	- 1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities, exc. U.S. Postal Service	70,900	70,500	69,900	+ 400	+ 0.6	+1,000	+ 1.4
Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	8,100	8,000	8,400	+ 100	+ 1.3	- 300	- 3.6
Transportation by Air	30,300	30,400	30,400	- 100	- 0.3	- 100	- 0.3
Comm. & Elect., Gas & Sanitary Ser., exc. U.S. Postal Service	19,600	19,300	18,500	+ 300	+ 1.6	+1,100	+ 5.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	183,800	183,600	185,600	+ 200	+ 0.1	-1,800	- 1.0
Wholesale Trade	57,100	57,300	55,500	- 200	- 0.3	+1,600	+ 2.9
Retail Trade	126,700	126,300	130,100	+ 400	+ 0.3	-3,400	- 2.6
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supp.	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0	0	0
General Merchandise Stores	22,100	22,100	24,000	0	0	-1,900	- 7.9
Food Stores	19,300	19,000	19,700	+ 300	+ 1.6	- 400	- 2.0
Auto. Dealers & Service Sta.	12,700	12,400	14,100	+ 300	+ 2.4	-1,400	- 9.9
Apparel & Accessory Stores	10,500	10,300	10,000	+ 200	+ 1.9	+ 500	+ 5.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	6,000	5,900	6,000	+ 100	+ 1.7	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	38,300	38,700	37,900	- 400	- 1.0	+ 400	+ 1.1
Miscellaneous Retail	13,900	14,000	14,500	- 100	- 0.7	- 600	- 4.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	52,400	51,800	49,900	+ 600	+ 1.2	+2,500	+ 5.0
Services & Mining	173,700	172,100	167,300	+1,600	+ 0.9	+6,400	+ 3.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	20,800	20,800	19,500	0	0	+1,300	+ 6.7
Personal Services	9,500	9,100	8,800	+ 400	+ 4.4	+ 700	+ 8.0
Business Services	31,700	31,600	29,400	+ 100	+ 0.3	+2,300	+ 7.8
Motion Pictures	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0	+ 100	+ 7.7
Amusement & Recreation Services	10,700	10,800	10,900	- 100	- 0.9	- 200	- 1.8
Health Services	43,300	43,000	42,000	+ 300	+ 0.7	+1,300	+ 3.1
Total Government	93,900	95,100	90,600	-1,200	- 1.3	+3,300	+ 3.6
Total Federal Government	14,900	15,200	14,000	- 300	- 2.0	+ 900	+ 6.4
Total State Government	9,200	8,800	8,100	+ 400	+ 4.5	+1,100	+13.6
Total Local Government	69,800	71,100	68,500	-1,300	- 1.8	+1,300	+ 1.9

All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.
All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.
* Revised.

The above information is made possible through the cooperation of local employers who furnish employment data on a monthly basis

Table 16: Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA (Broward County)	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980*	Oct. 1979	Change to Current Month from: Month Ago No.	Month Ago Percent	Year Ago No.	Year Ago Percent
TOTAL	328,800	326,300	320,100	+2,500	+ 0.8	+8,500	+ 2.7
Manufacturing	40,900	40,800	40,300	+ 100	+ 0.2	+ 600	+ 1.5
Durable Goods	31,000	30,900	30,000	+ 100	+ 0.3	+1,000	+ 3.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	0	+ 100	+ 6.3
Machinery, except Electrical	7,700	7,600	6,900	+ 100	+ 1.3	+ 800	+11.6
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	11,900	11,900	11,300	0	0	+ 600	+ 5.3
Transportation Equipment	2,300	2,300	2,700	0	0	- 400	-14.8
Other Durable Goods	7,400	7,400	7,500	0	0	- 100	- 1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,900	10,300	0	0	- 400	- 3.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	0
Printing & Publishing	4,100	4,100	4,100	0	0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	4,300	4,300	4,700	0	0	- 400	- 8.5
Construction	30,000	29,700	28,000	+ 300	+ 1.0	+2,000	+ 7.1
Transportation & Public Utilities, exc. U.S. Postal Service	16,100	16,000	16,200	+ 100	+ 0.6	- 100	- 0.6
Trucking & Warehousing	1,800	1,800	2,100	0	0	- 300	-14.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	88,000	87,400	89,100	+ 600	+ 0.7	-1,100	- 1.2
Wholesale Trade	14,900	14,900	14,000	0	0	+ 900	+ 6.4
Retail Trade	73,100	72,500	75,100	+ 600	+ 0.8	-2,000	- 2.7
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supp.	3,400	3,400	3,000	0	0	+ 400	+13.3
General Merchandise Stores	11,700	11,300	12,200	+ 400	+ 3.5	- 500	- 4.1
Food Stores	11,00	11,000	12,000	0	0	-1,000	- 8.3
Auto. Dealers & Service Stations	8,800	8,700	8,700	+ 100	+ 1.1	+ 100	+ 1.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	4,700	4,500	4,400	+ 200	+ 4.4	+ 300	+ 6.8
Furniture & Home Furnishings	5,000	4,800	4,600	+ 200	+ 4.2	+ 400	+ 8.7
Eating & Drinking Places	20,300	20,400	21,300	- 100	- 0.5	-1,000	- 4.7
Miscellaneous Retail	8,200	8,400	8,900	- 200	- 2.4	- 700	- 7.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	27,200	27,000	27,100	+ 200	+ 0.7	+ 100	+ 0.4
Banking	5,900	5,900	5,500	0	0	+ 400	+ 7.3
Insurance Carriers	2,200	2,300	2,200	- 100	- 4.3	0	0
Real Estate	9,300	9,200	9,700	+ 100	+ 1.1	- 400	- 4.1
Services & Mining	80,700	79,300	76,300	+1,400	+ 1.8	+4,400	+ 5.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	8,700	8,600	8,000	+ 100	+ 1.2	+ 700	+ 8.8
Personal Services	4,700	4,700	4,900	0	0	- 200	- 4.1
Amusement & Recreation Services	6,300	6,000	5,500	+ 300	+ 5.0	+ 800	+14.5
Health Services	20,100	20,000	19,100	+ 100	+ 0.5	+1,000	+ 5.2
Total Government	45,900	46,100	43,300	- 200	- 0.4	+2,600	+ 6.0
Total Federal Government	3,500	3,800	3,000	- 300	- 7.9	+ 500	+16.7
Total State Government	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0	0	0
Total Local Government	37,300	37,200	35,200	+ 100	+ 0.3	+2,100	+ 6.0

All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972
All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.
*Revised

The above information is made possible through the cooperation of local employers who furnish employment data on a monthly basis

For additional labor market information please contact:

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Table 17: Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSA (Palm Beach County)	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980*	Oct. 1979	Change to Current Month from: Month Ago No.	Month Ago Percent	Year Ago No.	Year Ago Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	205,200	202,000	195,100	+ 3,200	+ 1.6	+10,100	+ 5.2
Manufacturing	27,600	27,500	27,200	+ 100	+ 0.4	+ 400	+ 1.5
Durable Goods	21,600	21,500	21,300	+ 100	+ 0.5	+ 300	+ 1.4
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	0	+ 100	+ 1.7
Food & Kindred Products	2,500	2,400	2,500	+ 100	+ 4.2	0	0
Construction	18,500	18,600	19,100	- 100	- 0.5	- 600	- 3.1
Transportation & Public Utilities, exc. U.S. Postal Ser.	8,600	8,500	8,300	+ 100	+ 1.2	+ 300	+ 3.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	52,100	51,200	49,000	+ 900	+ 1.8	+ 3,100	+ 6.3
Wholesale Trade	7,000	7,100	6,700	- 100	- 1.4	+ 300	+ 4.5
Retail Trade	45,100	44,100	42,300	+ 1,000	+ 2.3	+ 2,800	+ 6.6
Bldg. Materials & Garden Sup.	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	0	+ 200	+10.0
General Merchandise Stores	6,500	6,500	5,700	0	0	+ 800	+14.0
Food Stores	7,900	7,900	7,900	0	0	0	0
Auto. Dealers & Service Sta.	4,500	4,400	4,500	+ 100	+ 2.3	0	0
Apparel & Accessories Stores	3,700	3,400	2,900	+ 300	+ 8.8	+ 800	+27.6
Furniture & Home Furnishings	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	0	+ 100	+ 4.0
Eating & Drinking Places	12,500	12,000	12,100	+ 500	+ 4.2	+ 400	+ 3.3
Miscellaneous Retail	5,200	5,100	4,700	+ 100	+ 2.0	+ 500	+10.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,500	16,400	15,600	+ 100	+ 0.6	+ 900	+ 5.8
Services & Mining	50,300	49,200	46,500	+ 1,100	+ 2.2	+ 3,800	+ 8.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6,300	5,700	6,000	+ 600	+10.5	+ 300	+ 5.0
Personal Services	2,900	2,900	3,200	0	0	- 300	- 9.4
Health Services	12,700	12,800	11,700	- 100	- 0.8	+ 1,000	+ 8.5
Total Government	31,600	30,600	29,400	+ 1,000	+ 3.3	+ 2,200	+ 7.5
Total Federal Government	1,800	1,700	1,700	+ 100	+ 5.9	+ 100	+ 5.9

All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.
All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.
*Revised

The above information is made possible through the cooperation of local employers who furnish employment data on a monthly basis

New Publication

Annual Labor Force Estimates provide labor force estimates for Florida (1970 - 1979) and its 16 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (1974 - 1979).

Requests for copies or questions concerning the data in this publication should be directed to:

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security
Bureau of Research and Analysis
Labor Market Analysis Unit
Caldwell Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904/488-5004

In connection with the Services industry employment it is important to note that public school teachers and government-employed health service providers and workers in other government-run service industries are classified in the Government industry division, not Services. This is an exception to the classification arrangement introduced in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, and is a source of confusion in making comparisons with data classified in accordance with SIC rules.

The Manufacturing proportion of the regional economy is relatively low. At 13.6 percent it is significantly lower than the national average (23.4 percent). Dade accounts for about 60 percent of all manufacturing jobs in the region and is the county with the highest proportion of jobs in this industry (14.1 percent).

Note the differences in the Manufacturing profile of each of the three counties. In Dade, close to 60 percent of all Manufacturing jobs are in the making of Nondurable Goods, primarily in Apparel and Other Textile Products. Nationally, 40 percent of all Manufacturing jobs are in the Nondurable Goods section. In Palm Beach, the figure is 22 percent.

In contrast, Dade's Construction employment levels, while higher than the national average are relatively low for the region. Construction work accounts for only 5.8 percent of Dade's job market, but accounts for a 9 percent share in Palm Beach and Broward Counties. Nationally, Construction averages only about 5 percent of the work force. The generally high

levels of Construction employment, particularly in Broward and Palm Beach reflect the rapid growth of Southeast Florida. Almost 10 percent of the jobs in Dade are in Transportation and Public Utilities, a rate almost twice the national average and significantly higher than the State (6.1 percent) and regional (7.6 percent) averages.

In the 1980's little change is expected in the overall State, regional and county industry employment patterns. Industry employment and earning projections made by the Metro-Dade County Planning Department and the U.S. Department of Commerce show little change in the general patterns of employment in the 1980's.

Economic projections are almost invariably linked to, and based on, demographic projections. The age, race, and sex components of the population have a powerful influence on the labor force. The total labor force (i.e. employed and unemployed persons) is a function of the working age population and the propensity of the working age population to seek employment. This propensity is defined as the labor force participation rate, and these rates are calculated for small, age-race-sex groups of the population of working age. As part of an ongoing program of economic projections, the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes new sets of labor force projections every two years. These are followed by projections of employment by industry, and ultimately, of occupational employment by industry. In recent years the revisions made in the labor force projections have been upward revisions, occasioned by a consistent underestimation of the rate of increase in the labor force participation rates of women. In the most recent revision (1980)

the Bureau forecasts that more than two-thirds of the 1980-1995 labor force growth would come from women. In 1975, 46 percent of all women were in the labor force. By 1979, 51 percent were in the labor force. By 1985, this is projected to increase to 56.4 percent. Nationally, in 1975 women represented about 40 percent of the labor force. By 1985 they will represent about 45 percent. (For an assessment of BLS labor force projections see Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 102, No. 4, April 1979, "BLS Labor Force Projections: A Review of Methods and Results," by Paul M. Ryscavage.) The Trade and Services industries which dominate the Southeast Florida employment picture are industries with higher than average proportions of women workers.

Once the projections have been made at the national level, the national totals are allocated to subnational areas. The Bureau of Economic Analysis has divided the country into a number of economic areas, i.e. areas with an urban economic center and surrounding counties tied to the center by economic activity. Each area generally combines place of residence and place of work so that there is a minimum of commuting across area boundaries. One such area is Southeast Florida, although the BEA area includes seven additional counties--St. Lucie, Monroe, Indian River, Martin, Hendry, Okeechobee and Glades. Together, however, these counties account for only about 7 percent of the regional total. Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties account for 93 percent. A shortage of time and resources has prevented the completion of an adjustment to the BEA area, so in the following discussion regional references are to the BEA economic area, not just Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties.

The data used is derived from the 1972 Series E national projections. A revision, dated 1978, has been completed but not yet published. Available tape data could not be obtained in time for this report. The revisions essentially show increased levels of economic activity in Florida and in the Southeast Florida region.

Table 18 presents the projected change in industry employment in the 1980 to 1990 period, for the economic area and for Dade County.

Table 18: Employment Change by Industry, Miami SMSA and Miami Economic Area, 1980 to 1990.

Industry	Percentage Change	
	Economic Area	Miami SMSA
TOTAL	22.2%	22.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	-12.8	-13.0
Mining	15.1	4.0
Construction	18.0	17.0
Manufacturing	20.5	19.0
Transportation, Public Utilities	25.8	23.0
Trade	13.4	11.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	30.1	27.0
Services	29.5	29.0
Government	17.5	18.0

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department, Employment in the Miami Metropolitan Area, 1970-1990, May 1977.

BEA employment data for the Broward and Palm Beach Counties were not available, but the direction of employment growth in the two counties by industry can be gauged from the comparison of the data for the region and Dade County. The economic area and Dade County data were extracted from a study by the

Metro Dade County Planning Department. Revised data for the area and the three urban counties will be provided in a supplement. A tape with the revised data is being processed at the time of writing (see Appendix II).

Continued but slowing emplcyment growth for the region and for its constituent counties is projected. The economy of Dade County will grow at a slightly lower rate than the regional average.

One of the two fastest growing industries will be Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, which is projected to grow at a rate of about 3 percent a year over the decade. Matching this will be the projected growth of the Services industry division, a division which accounts for about 25 percent of all the jobs in the region. The next fastest growing industry division is Transportation and Public Utilities, followed by Manufacturing. Trade, Government, Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries, and Mining will all grow at rates lower than the average for all industries. Their relative shares of area employment will decline over the decade, although, with the exception of Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries, all of these will increase in actual employment. The projected decline in Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries is striking and is the result of diminishing farm acreage and the increased use of automated equipment in these industries.

Some of the implications of the projections are as follows:

* The two fastest growing industry divisions--Finance/Insurance/Real Estate and Services--are industries with significant concentrations

of female workers and more women than men appear to be entering these industries. The relationship between this and the projected increase in part-time women students in the Southeast Florida region requires further analysis.

* A key industry, because of the high wage and skill levels involved, is the Transportation and Public Utilities Division. This industry will remain concentrated in Dade County, although the proportion of persons employed in this industry in Broward and Palm Beach will slowly increase.

* Manufacturing employment levels in Southeast Florida are low and the area is not projected to become a major manufacturing center. While the bulk of the area's Manufacturing employment is in Dade County, the share in Palm Beach and Broward Counties will increase over the decade. But Dade's concentration of manufacturing workers is largely in the low-paying apparel industries. Manufacturing wage levels in Palm Beach County are significantly higher. There is a high proportion of female workers in this Division.

* Employment in Construction has recovered dramatically from the 1974-75 recession and is projected to grow at a moderate rate over the decade. Construction wages are higher than average, but the industry is subject to cyclical fluctuations in employment. Future levels of employment in this Division are difficult to project with accuracy because of the influence such volatile factors as population change and interest rates.

* Jobs in wholesale and retail trade will continue to grow, but at a slower-than-average rate. These industries are characterized by a high proportion of women workers, and generally lower-than-average wage rates and required skill levels.

Employment By Occupation

Converting industry employment projections to occupational projections requires the use of projected industry occupational staffing patterns or ratios. In the late 1960's the Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared detailed industry occupation matrices from decennial census records and used these to project occupational employment through 1975. This activity developed projections for 162 occupations in 124 industries. These were published in a four volume set of reports, entitled Tomorrow's Manpower Needs, and formed the basis for the Bureau's occupational outlook program through much of the 1970's. Evaluation studies performed by the Bureau revealed that the projected industry occupational ratios were substantially in error. Sources of the error were found in the base data (1950 and 1960 decennial censuses) and in the failure to estimate the effect of technological change. Accordingly, the Bureau instituted a joint federal-state cooperative occupational employment statistics program in the mid-1970's.

The State of Florida has participated in this program from the start. On a three-year cycle a sample of establishments in all industries is surveyed to determine the actual occupational mix in each. These data were and are published periodically for the State and subareas of the State. They are then combined with employment by industry data in an industry/occupational matrix. This matrix is then used in conjunction

with industry employment projections to develop occupational projections, which are then made available to State and local manpower and educational planners.

It should be noted that the State does not use the national employment by industry projections, but makes its own projections based on its own data. These are for short terms, typically three to five years, and are made available to interested parties primarily in manpower planning agencies and vocational education agencies. Detailed printouts are available for Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties projecting industry and occupational employment growth due to industry expansion (see Appendix III for most recent version). There is also an indication of the number of job openings that might be anticipated based on turnover rates by industry. When these projections are combined with institutions' operational data, the result can be used as an occupational education planning tool.

The occupational classification scheme used in the Occupational Employment Statistics program is unique to the program. The occupational codes are not directly comparable to Census occupational codes, codes used by the Employment Service (Dictionary of Occupational Titles), and the Standard Occupational Classification Codes. However, the State vocational education office has a program that will convert the OES codes to vocational education program codes. The development in the 1970's of the Standard Occupational Classification system was intended to resolve some of the comparability problems associated with the various occupational classification systems developed by different agencies for different purposes. This goal has not yet been achieved.

Nevertheless, the occupationally and geographically detailed projections prepared in the Occupational Employment Statistics program are an important resource in assessing the relevance and the need for education and training programs. They appear to be somewhat underutilized in the various planning programs operating in South Florida. An investigation of the reasons for this underutilization is beyond the scope of this study. However, given the federal commitment to this program, and the anticipated availability of data from the 1980 census suitable for benchmarking, a study of the use and usefulness of this program is needed.

Educational and employment training program planners in Southeast Florida tend to supplement data from the Occupational Employment Survey with data from other sources. Manpower program planners, for example, use Employment Service operational data and classified want ads coded to occupational categories. Coordinating Councils for Vocational Education make extensive use of their vocational advisory councils and the Florida State Employment Service data. Postsecondary educational program planners frequently use special community needs surveys or employer needs surveys to fill the gaps. When carefully planned and implemented these surveys can add considerably to the usefulness of the information available from the standard sources cited above. If the survey involves some interaction between the educational planner and the employer on a direct basis, then the effectiveness of the delivery system will be enhanced.

Table 19 presents data from the Occupational Employment Statistics program for Southeast Florida generated in 1976 for 1980. Current comparable occupational data are not available, although 1980 census data will be useful for comparison purposes. A more recent revision is available from the State Division of Employment Security, but the reports were not available for this study. It should be noted that the total jobs projected for the region were only 2 percent higher than the actual levels of employment and that this small difference might become smaller with the forthcoming revision of the 1980 employment data.

Table 19: Total Employment by Occupation in Southeast Florida, 1980.

Occupational Title	1980		Change 1970-1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,422,690	100.0	473,250	49.8
Professional, Technical, Kindred	192,330	13.5	74,590	63.4
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	174,300	12.3	69,560	66.4
Sales Workers	127,970	9.0	51,020	66.3
Clerical Workers	287,750	20.2	115,690	67.2
Craftsmen, Foremen, Kindred	188,500	13.2	55,740	42.0
Operatives	158,150	11.1	45,140	39.9
Service Workers	206,760	14.5	47,530	29.8
Laborers (excl. Farm)	75,810	5.3	18,510	32.3

Source: Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security, Florida Employment Directions, 1970-1980, Planning District 10, February 1976.

Note: Southeast Florida includes Martin, Monroe, and St. Lucie Counties in addition to Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties. These smaller counties account for about 5 percent of the total regional employment.

The largest occupational grouping by a wide margin is Clerical Workers with more than 20 percent of the total employment. This is somewhat higher than the national average, but not surprising given the industrial mix in the area. This occupational grouping is also one of the fastest growing. Its growth rate of 67.2 percent over the decade is significantly higher than the growth of total employment. The next highest occupational grouping is Service Workers.

At 14.5 percent of total employment, this grouping accounts for a larger share of the total than the national average--13.7 percent--reflecting the industry employment patterns of the area. However, this occupational grouping is one of the slowest growing, increasing at a rate (29.8 percent) significantly lower than the average for the total work force (49.8 percent). Other slower growing occupational groupings are Laborers (32.3 percent) and Operatives (39.9 percent). Among the fastest growing are Managers, Official, and Proprietors (66.4 percent), Sales Workers (66.3 percent), and Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers (63.4 percent).

The implications have direct relevance for Southeast Florida institutions of higher education. The faster growing occupational groupings are those with higher than average skill requirements, and many of the dominant occupations in these groups usually require some postsecondary education. Secretaries, legal, medical, and other, constitute the largest and the fastest growing single occupation in the fast-growing Clerical Worker

Group. Medical and legal secretaries, stenographers, business machine operators, and bookkeepers are all significant and fast-growing occupations for which courses and degree programs are offered by the community colleges and by some of the universities. Doctors and nurses, accountants, lawyers, personnel labor relations workers, and teachers are all occupations with substantial growth potential in Southeast Florida.

When these demand figures are compared with current program offerings, areas of potential unmet demand become apparent. Such a comparison was made by the Dade County Coordinating Council for Vocational Education in 1977 and resulted in a number of changes in program emphasis. This Council is preparing to repeat the process in 1981. This is an effective way of determining unmet needs. The technique could be used to determine needs for specific college programs at the Baccalaureate and even the Masters level.

Tables 20, 21, and 22 present updated occupational projections for Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties from the Occupational Employment Statistics Program. The percentage of Service Workers (the second largest grouping) is relatively higher in the Miami SMSA (17 percent) than in the region (14.5 percent). The Miami area also has somewhat higher proportions of Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers; and Operatives.

Table 20: Total Employment by Occupation in the Miami SMSA, 1976 and 1982.

Occupational Title	1976		1982		1976-82 Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	597,224	100	711,245	100	19
Professional, Technical & Kindred	85,289	14	104,202	15	22
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	56,840	10	67,221	9	18
Sales Workers	46,333	8	53,280	7	50
Clerical Workers	132,512	22	156,873	22	18
Crafts and Kindred Workers	63,775	11	75,885	11	19
Operatives	75,463	13	88,593	12	17
Service Workers	101,360	17	122,576	17	21
Laborers (excl. Farm)	35,643	6	42,613	6	20

Source: "Preliminary Printout - OES Industry Employment and Percent Distribution by Occupation 1976 and Projected 1982," Division of Employment Security, Tallahassee, Florida, 1981. For more detail, see Appendix III.

Table 21: Total Employment by Occupation in the Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA, 1976 and 1982

Occupational Title	1981		1982		1976-82 Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	245,370	100	362,450	100	48
Professional, Technical & Kindred	35,680	15	55,090	15	54
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	23,890	10	35,230	10	46
Sales Workers	19,000	8	26,280	7	38
Clerical Workers	50,890	21	74,770	21	47
Crafts and Kindred Workers	28,300	12	42,950	21	52
Operatives	23,370	10	34,250	9	47
Service Workers	49,070	20	70,680	20	44
Laborers (excl. Farm)	15,170	6	23,200	6	53

Source: "Preliminary Printout - OES Industry Employment and Percent Distribution by Occupation 1976 and Projected 1982," Division of Employment Security, Tallahassee, Florida, 1981. For more detail, see Appendix III.

Table 22: Total Employment by Occupation in the West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSA, 1976 and 1982.

Occupational Title	1976		1982		1976-82 Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	144,310	100	213,960	100	48
Professional, Technical & Kindred	23,160	16	33,740	16	46
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	13,730	10	20,390	10	49
Sales Workers	10,580	7	15,160	7	43
Clerical Workers	29,510	20	42,960	20	46
Crafts and Kindred Workers	17,770	12	27,410	13	54
Operatives	13,790	10	20,760	10	51
Service Workers	26,580	18	40,030	19	51
Laborers (excl. Farm)	9,190	6	13,510	6	47

Source: "Preliminary Printout - OES Industry Employment and Percent Distribution by Occupation 1976 and Projected 1982," Division of Employment Security, Tallahassee, FL, 1981. For more detail, see Appendix III.

Since the occupational groupings are somewhat broad and the detailed occupational demand listings too detailed to readily determine the fastest growing occupations, Table 23 presents a listing of occupations appropriate for postsecondary education with 100 or more projected annual job openings in either Dade, Broward or Palm Beach County. These are based on occupational projections from the State of Florida's Occupational

Employment Statistics program. Job openings are a combination of projected openings due to industrial expansion and openings arising from the need to replace workers who die, retire or leave the labor force. The top ten occupations in the region in terms of projected demand for workers through 1985 are:

Bookkeepers	2,190
Registered Nurses	1,380
Real Estate Agents	1,280
Accountants	1,050
Practical Nurses	1,080
Elementary School Teacher	710
Physicians	710
Bank Financial Managers	670
Secretaries, Legal	660
Lawyers	520

For further details on what proportion of the projected demand is due to industrial expansion and what due to replacement needs, see the individual reports for each metropolitan area (Appendix IV). It should also be noted that these projections are essentially an extrapolation of past trends and that they will be modified when 1980 census economic data become available--some time in 1982.

Table 23: Occupations Appropriate for Postsecondary Education with 100 or More Job Openings a Year (1974-1985) in Dade, Broward, or Palm Beach County.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS 1974-1985

	Southeast Florida	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
Engineers, Drafters	280	160	70	50
Physicians	710	530	100	80
Registered Nurses	1,380	830	290	260
Therapists	250	140	70	40
Clinical Lab Technicians	380	280	50	50
Elementary School Teachers	710	430	70	210
Secondary School Teachers	310	180	20	110
Designers	160	110	30	20
Musicians/Composers	250	120	90	40
Public Relations Specialists	180	120	40	20
Accountants	1,050	590	300	160
Lawyers	520	310	120	90
Librarians	160	100	30	30
Personnel, Labor Relations	550	290	150	110
Recreation Workers	300	140	130	30
Social Workers	270	190	40	40
Vocational Education Counselors	180	110	40	30
Bank Financial Managers	670	360	180	130
Sales Managers Retail	410	210	140	60
Sales Managers Excl. Retail	310	200	80	30
Health Administrators	180	110	40	30
Inspectors, Excl. Construction, Public	180	100	70	10
Officials, Administrators, Public	230	130	70	30
Managers Superintendents Building	490	270	150	70
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Managers	350	140	120	90
Advertising Agents, Sales Workers	160	110	30	20
Insurance Agents, Brokers	450	320	70	60
Real Estate Agents/Brokers	1,280	650	450	180
Stock & Bond Sales Agents	240	140	50	50
Secretaries, Legal	660	400	160	100
Secretaries, Medical	430	300	80	50
Computer, Peripheral Equipment Operators	310	190	80	40
Bookkeepers	2,190	1,380	420	390
Practical Nurses	1,080	580	320	180

Note: Job openings are a combination of openings due to industrial expansion or replacement of recent positions.

Source: Florida Employment Directions, 1974-1985 for Dade, Broward and Palm Beach County, Florida Div. of Employment Security (Tallahassee, 197

These employment projections reinforce the conclusions stemming from the analysis of population growth in Chapter III. Southeast Florida is a rapidly developing economic center with a high proportion of industries and occupations requiring postsecondary education. While much of this demand will continue to be met by the immigration of workers from other parts of the county it is clear that rising housing costs and other factors will result in local institutions meeting a larger share of these needs. The fastest growing occupations are often those with a high percentage of female workers. As pointed out in Chapter II, female part-time students represent a rapidly growing component of the total educational enrollment in postsecondary programs. These are generally young people who are working and going to school. Nationally 50 percent of the part-time students aged 20-24 are married. Many of them are young parents with special needs for daycare and other support services. This is one area which would repay further investigation by institutional planners.

What percentage of the female part-time students are married? Is part-time status associated with being female, married and aged 20 to 24? How many of the female, married students attending part-time have children under six years? What are the day care needs of these students? How many married females in their twenties with children would be interested in part-time college enrollment if reasonable cost day care were provided?

The Miami-Dade Community College Needs Assessment addresses the issue of why young people decide to go to college, or having gone, subsequently drop out. One of the reasons for a negative decision about continuing education is "family obligations." It might be useful to ascertain the specific nature of the family obligations which prevent the student from attending since the college or university might be in a position to provide appropriate kinds of assistance.

Income Distribution

In the light of the rapidly rising costs of higher education, both public and private, it is useful to review the income characteristics of the region. All three counties have per capita incomes above the State and national levels. Per capita income is the sum of all money income divided by the resident population of the area. The per capita income levels in 1978 as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce were as follows:

Dade	$8567	109 percent of national average
Broward	8980	115 percent of national average
Palm Beach	9225	118 percent of national average

However, these figures do not adequately reflect the distribution of income in the area. While South Florida is undoubtedly an area of great wealth, it is equally an area of great poverty. Poverty is a measure of income adequacy. The poverty level is a set of income thresholds for households of different sizes below which the household is considered to be "in poverty." The levels are revised annually to reflect inflation and other factors. While poverty statistics are not as current or as readily available as per capita income statistics, they are available for the Miami SMSA through 1978. The figures show a startlingly high level of poverty in

the area, significantly worse than was reported in the 1970 census. Approximately, 19 percent of the population was in poverty in 1978 according to the Census Bureau sample survey reports (see Appendix V). The corresponding level in 1970 was 14 percent. The national average for large metropolitan areas is 12 to 14 percent. While the lower income of elderly retirees might tend to distort the figures, there appears to be little doubt about the relatively high incidence of poverty in the area. The situation may be somewhat better in Broward and Palm Beach than in Dade, as suggested by the per capita income figures. Colleges and institutions of higher education must take this into account in their outreach programs and in their applicant counseling programs. Table 24 presents the 1979 family and household income distribution for the Miami SMSA. Note that 30 percent of all families (126,000 families) and 37 percent of all households (214,000 households) are making less than $10,000 a year!

Table 24: Families and Households in the Miami SMSA by Total Money Income in 1979

(Numbers in thousands)

Income	Families	Households	Cumulative Percentage of Households
Total	412	583	100%
Under $5,000	40	76	13
$5,000 to $9,999	86	138	37
$10,000 to $14,999	71	102	54
$15,000 to $19,999	81	106	72
$20,000 to $24,999	44	53	81
$25,000 to $29,999	32	45	89
$30,000 to $34,999	11	15	91
$35,000 to $39,999	16	17	94
$40,000 to $49,999	12	14	97
$50,000 and over	19	19	100
Median income - dollars	$15,768	$13,560	
Standard error - dollars	$1,525	$991	

Source: March 1980 Current Population Survey
(Data not available for Broward and Palm Beach Counties.)

Sources for Updating Data[1]

Detailed and comprehensive economic data will be available from the 1980 census reports in 1982. Estimates of employment by industry and occupation, household and family income distributions, and estimates of households, families and persons in poverty or near poverty will be available for all three counties and for the major jurisdictions within each county. As with the demographic data, there will be a wealth of information available in printed reports (General and Detailed Social and Economic Characteristics), but the full array of census data can only be explored through the use of computer tapes.

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[1] Key Contacts for Economic Updates

The Florida State Employment Service Labor Market Analyst in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach County:

*George Babbitt, P.O. Box 420188, Miami, FL 33142. 325-2668

*Bruce Laster, 105 East Broward Boulevard, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33302. 467-4550

*William Lowry, P.O. Box 3545, West Palm Beach, FL 33402. 689-4241

John S. O'Hara, Director, Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Employment Security, Caldwell Building, Tallahassee, FL 32301. (904) 488-5004

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Ted Trott, Regional Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

For intercensal estimates of economic measures there are a variety of sources at the federal, state and local levels. Income data are collected annually by the Bureau of the Census in a supplement to the March Current Population Survey (a monthly sample of 65,000 households nationwide). Data on income distributions and poverty levels are published for states and the twenty largest metropolitan areas. The Miami metropolitan area (SMSA) ranks twenty-third, and the Bureau does release data for this area on request. Data for Broward and Palm Beach Counties are available on the Current Population Survey tape, but are considered to be unreliable because of the smallness of the sample size. The data for the Miami SMSA have a substantial standard error associated with them, which somewhat limits the usefulness of the data. It would be possible to develop an estimate from the tapes for the three-county area as a way of updating the decennial census data through the 1980's. If relative poverty levels are a factor in the allocation of education funds, such an effort would probably be warranted.

Personal income estimates by source (earnings, transfer payments, dividends, rents, etc.) and by county of residence are available on a quarterly basis from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. These are the basis for the estimates of per capita income, and annual estimates of per capita income for counties and municipalities are also available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis or from the federal Office of Revenue Sharing. Estimated personal income and per capita income are published annually in the Survey of Current Business, which is published monthly by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Current monthly data on the labor force status of the population (labor force, employed and unemployed) are available in a variety of releases. Data for the three Southeast Florida metropolitan areas are published in monthly news releases of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, entitled, "State and Metropolitan Area Unemployment" (see Appendix II). The same data are published for all Florida counties monthly by the Florida Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Employment Security (see Labor Force Summary, Appendix II).

The Division of Employment Security also publishes a monthly newsletter for each of the three counties, entitled, "Labor Market Trends" (see Appendix II). In addition to the Current Population Survey labor force data, the newsletter contains estimates of non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry; unemployment compensation data (a good indicator of unemployment rates); average hours and earnings, and labor turnover rates in manufacturing industries.

The newsletters also contain a brief discussion of labor market trends in each area and provide year-to-year and month-to-month comparisons as an indicator of economic trends. These newsletters, despite a two to three month lag in publication, represent about the most useful summary of local labor market conditions and trends for educators and planners. To receive the newsletter simply call the Labor Market Analyst at the Florida State Employment Service central office in Dade, Broward, or Palm Beach County, or the Office of Research and Statistics in Tallahassee, (904) 488-5004.

One additional source of useful information about the local labor market is the Annual Planning Report developed by the State Employment Service Labor Market Analyst in each of the three counties. While this report is primarily intended for local CETA planners and prime sponsors it contains a wealth of additional information useful for educational planners. These reports contain an assessment of demographic change in the area, an analysis of employment trends by industry, and an assessment of labor/supply and demand by occupation.

For more detailed information about occupational shifts within industries and within counties over time, reports of the joint federal-State Occupational Employment Statistics program are a readily available and useful source. In Florida, these reports are released by the Division of Employment Security on an irregular basis. The reports of occupational employment are based on a continuing survey of employers in the State, and the trends have been extrapolated to provide projections of the likely occupational mix of the labor force in the 1980's. Individual reports for the State and each of the three counties under the general title, Florida Employment Directions, 1974-1985, are available for the asking from the Office of Research and Statistics of the Division of Employment Security in Tallahassee (Caldwell Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32304). Computer printed updates are also available from time to time.

The Occupational Employment Statistics Survey is a continuing effort designed to produce "area data on current and projected occupational employment by industry for use in planning education, training and economic activities." Educational planners interested in examining the occupational mix within specific industries will find the relevant detail in the occasional reports published as a result of the survey. These reports are also available from the Office of Research and Statistics. The most recent reports are Occupational Employment in Non-Manufacturing Industries in Florida, 1977 (published June 1978). Sample pages from the former, detailing the occupational mix in the Health Services industry, are provided in Appendix II.

National data on the occupational outlook are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A listing of the Bureau's periodicals, handbooks, and bulletins is provided in Appendix II along with information on how to order these.

Longer range employment by industry projections are made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Projections of employment by industry are available for each county and metropolitan area through the year 2020. The most recent revision is available only on computer tape (the printed reports will be published in the summer of 1981), and these were not available in times for this report. The existing publication for the State of Florida is entitled, Projections, Economic Activity in Florida (Series E Population), December 1975.

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APPENDIX I

Appendix I includes the following items:

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2.	Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, Master Planning Outline, February 9, 1981.	76
3.	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Publications Order Form, Advance Reports, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC80 - V, Final Population and Housing Counts. Originally scheduled for release in November 1980 to February 1981 period, these state-by-state reports will probably begin to be available in the summer of 1981, but may be delayed until October 1981.	82
4.	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Telephone Contacts for Data Users, April, 1980.	86
5.	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Preliminary Reports 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC80-P-11, Florida, February 1981.	90
6.	U.S. Bureau of the Census, Tentative Publication and Computer Tape Program, August 1979.	100

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach County, 1980.

	Southeast Florida	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
Total	3,213,147	1,625,979	1,014,043	573,125
Black	471,401	280,379	113,582	77,440
Hispanic	649,556	581,030	40,252	28,274
		Percentages		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Black	14.7	17.2	11.2	13.5
Hispanic	20.2	35.7	4.0	5.0
Total	100.0	50.6	31.6	17.8
Black	100.0	59.5	24.1	16.4
Hispanic	100.0	89.5	6.2	4.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, P.L. 94-171 Computer Tape for the State of Florida, April 1981.

Note: These data became available only after the completion of this report. The data are not inconsistent with the data presented in Tables 6 and 7. They show a larger percentage of Blacks in the region (15 percent rather than 14 percent), and a higher concentration of Hispanics in Dade County (90 percent of regional total rather than 86 percent).

Postsecondary Education Planning Commission

Master Planning Outline

I. Postsecondary education in Florida today

A. Enrollment

1. Numbers of students

a. Kind of attendance

1. Full-time
2. Part-time

b. Attendance by degree level

1. Associate -- college parallel
2. Technical
3. Vocational
4. Baccalaureate
5. Masters
6. Doctorate
7. Professional

c. Degrees granted by level

d. Participation by age

e. Participation by sex

f. Participation by race

g. Participation by kind of institution

1. Vocational centers
2. Proprietary institutions
3. Community colleges
4. State universities
5. Independent institutions

h. Participation by region

i. Historical trends - 1970--1980

j. Participation rates compared to 10 largest states

B. Present postsecondary education resources

1. Institutions

a. Vocational
b. Proprietary
c. Community colleges
d. Universities
e. Independent

2. Major programs

   a. Arts and sciences
   b. Business
   c. Engineering
   d. Health professions
   e. Architecture
   f. Education
   g. General education
   h. International education
   i. Technical
   j. Vocational
   k. Remedial
   l. Agriculture

3. Facilities

4. Libraries

5. Faculty

   a. Workload

      1. Instructional--student/faculty ratios by level and program
      2. Research
      3. Public service
      4. Scholarship

   b. Reputation--academic recognition

   c. Faculty development programs

   d. Salaries

      1. Kind of institution
      2. Faculty rank
      3. National comparisons

   e. Tenure

      1. Kind of institution
      2. National comparisons

   f. Merit recognition procedures

6. Financial support

   a. State

      1. Historical trends
      2. Present support compared to other states
      3. By institution, by degree level, by program
      4. Financing mechanisms

         a. Request
         b. Review
         c. Appropriation
         d. Allocation
         e. Budgeting
         f. Accountability

5. Student aid

b. Federal support

1. Student aid
2. Research
3. Other programs

c. Local support

d. Tuition and fees

1. Trends
2. By kind of student
3. By sector and institution
4. Compared to other states
5. As a percent of disposable income, 1970-1980
6. As a percent of state support
7. Management

a. Academic

1) Calibre of leadership
2) Priorities
3) Adaptation to change
4) In-service development programs
5) Faculty involvement
6) Internal communications
7) Clarity of mission and role
8) Recruitment of faculty
9) Admissions procedures

b. Financial

1) Expenditure control by program and student level
2) Accountability
3) Efficiency

c. Executive and legislative relationships

d. Institutional/governing board relationships

8. Structure and governance

a. Description for each sector

b. Within sectors

1) Clarity of institutional missions
2) Planning procedures
3) Program review
4) Budget review
5) Accountability
6) Delineation of governance responsibilities between central board and institutions
7) Faculty participation
8) Student participation

c. Regionalization

d. Linkages and consortia

9. Statewide coordination (among sectors)

a. Responsibilities

1) State Board of Education
2) Department of Education
3) PEPC
4) Other agencies, councils, etc.

b. Regionalization

c. Consortia or cooperative arrangements

II. Assessment of current strengths and weaknesses

A. Adequacy of access

1. To vocational-technical programs
2. To community colleges
3. To baccalaureate education
4. To four-year institutions
5. To masters programs
6. To doctoral programs
7. To professional programs
8. By region
9. By kind of student

a. Age
b. Mobility
c. Race
d. Income level

B. Quality

1. Student outcomes -- basic skills, employment, graduate study, further education, professional exams
2. Distinctive sector and institution missions
3. Appropriate admissions procedures
4. Clear academic standards
5. Student-faculty ratios
6. Presence of evaluation tools and procedures
7. Compatibility of different faculty, students, and instructional methods
8. Targeting of resources

C. Efficiency

1. Cooperative arrangements
2. Unnecessary duplication
3. Clarity of roles
4. Use of technology

III. New or redefined needs to the year 2000

A. Population changes

1. Age
2. Ethnic
3. Income
4. Urban/rural
5. Regional
6. Migration patterns

B. Needs of state and its citizens

1. People needs

a. Occupational
b. Cultural
c. Social
d. Technological
e. Lifelong learning
f. New competencies

2. Manpower needs by major occupations and professions

3. Industrial needs

4. Social needs

a. Better communications
b. Transportation
c. Improved K-12 education
d. Urban problems
e. Education for the disadvantaged
f. Energy

5. Service to government

C. Enrollment projections -- 1985, 1990, 1995

1. By program
2. By degree level
3. By socio-economic level

IV. Meeting new needs for postsecondary education --building on strengths while eliminating weaknesses --

A. Distinctive roles for each sector

B. Regionalization to utilize state resources most effectively

C. New programs, campuses

D. Consolidated programs and/or institutions

E. Appropriate access within regions

1. By program
2. By kind of student

F. Emphasis on performance standards in each sector

G. Improved coordination among sectors

H. Quality control

1. Admissions criteria
2. Emphasis on performance
3. Testing
4. Follow-up

I. Continuous needs assessment

J. Citizen involvement

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1980

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PHC80-V

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PRELIMINARY REPORTS

1980 Census of Population and Housing

PHC80-P-11

FLORIDA

Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts

This report is based on preliminary counts of population and housing units as compiled in the 1980 census district offices. The series consists of 56 reports—number 1 for the United States; numbers 2 through 52 for the States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order rather than in order of publication; and numbers 53 through 56 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. Preliminary counts for the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are not part of this series of reports. These counts will be made available in a separate press release issued for each area.

As of April 1, 1980, the population of the State was 9,579,963, according to a preliminary count of the returns of the 1980 census. This figure represents an increase of 2,788,545, or 41.1 percent, from the 6,791,418 inhabitants enumerated in the 1970 census.

The preliminary count of housing units in the State as of April 1, 1980, was 4,365,873. This figure, which includes both occupied and vacant housing units, represents an increase of 1,838,277, or 72.7 percent, from the 2,527,596 units enumerated in the 1970 census.

This report presents preliminary 1980 census population and housing unit counts for the State, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and congressional districts.

For SMSA's which have component parts in another State(s), data shown in this report relate only to this State's portion. For the remainder of the SMSA d see the appropriate State(s) report.

These preliminary figures will be superseded by the final counts to be shown in Advance Reports, series PHC80-V, which will be issued within the next few months. The final counts are subject to further processing and review and may differ from the preliminary figures.

An outline of the publication and computer tape program for the 1980 Census of Population and Housing can be obtained free of charge from the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Symbols used in tables. A dash "–" represents zero. Three dots "..." means not applicable, and "(NA)" means not available. The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1970 census reports.

Issued February 1981

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Table 1. Population and Housing Unit Counts for the State by Counties and County Subdivisions: 1980 and 1970

(Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes will be shown in the PC80-1-A report for this State. For meaning of symbols, see text)

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (preliminary)	1970	1980 (preliminary)	1970
The State	9 567 112	'6791418	4 357 870	'2527596
Alachua County	146 534	104 764	58 212	33 538
Gainesville division	109 342	...	43 129	...
Gainesville city (pt.)	70 136	64 510	26 018	20 312
Hawthorne division	4 639	3 628	1 877	1 269
Hawthorne city	1 303	1 126	478	382
High Springs Alachua division	15 985	9 079	6 414	2 858
Alachua city	3 414	2 252	1 249	690
Gainesville city (pt.)	2 134	...	905	...
High Springs city	2 350	2 787	964	938
La Crosse town	174	365	57	86
Micanopy division	2 159	...	960	...
Micanopy town	661	759	327	262
Newberry Archer division	9 342	...	3 660	...
Archer city	1 159	898	432	292
Newberry city	1 674	1 247	678	426
Waldo division	5 067	...	2 172	...
Waldo city	965	800	414	303
Baker County	15 278	9 242	4 546	2 352
Macclenny division	9 419	...	2 770	...
Macclenny town	3 829	2 733	1 379	855
Sanderson division	5 859	...	1 776	...
Glen St. Mary town	460	357	165	110
Bay County	97 175	75 283	42 856	26 978
Lynn Haven division	10 392	...	3 673	...
Lynn Haven city (pt.)	5 908	4 044	2 084	1 300
Mexico Beach division	5 167	...	1 696	...
Mexico Beach town	625	588	752	442
Panama City division	67 303	...	26 874	...
Callaway city	7 020	3 240	2 585	1 044
Cedar Grove town	1 098	689	450	235
Lynn Haven city (pt.)	316	...	143	...
Panama City city	33 100	32 096	14 053	11 467
Parker city	4 283	4 212	1 763	1 480
Springfield city	7 073	5 949	2 547	1 880
Panama City Beaches division	8 158	...	8 205	...
Panama City Beach city	2 091	67	2 422	42
Southport division	3 787	...	1 465	...
Youngstown division	2 368	...	943	...
Bradford County	20 047	14 625	7 263	4 626
Brooker division	998	767	348	246
Brooker city	428	340	148	113
Hampton division	4 122	2 288	1 808	1 035
Hampton city	463	386	179	132
Lawtey division	3 600	2 484	1 173	710
Lawtey city	689	636	292	184
Starke division	11 327	9 086	3 934	2 635
Starke city	5 324	4 848	2 169	1 722
Brevard County	270 481	230 006	113 754	77 981
Cocoa Beach Cape Canaveral division	18 564	...	11 590	...
Cape Canaveral city	5 659	4 258	4 024	2 782
Cocoa Beach city	10 890	9 952	6 278	4 188
Cocoa Rockledge division	47 047	...	18 158	...
Cocoa city	16 021	16 110	6 675	5 653
Rockledge city	11 735	10 523	4 478	3 359
Indialantic Melbourne Beach division	41 195	...	16 709	...
Indialantic town	2 924	2 685	1 295	965
Indian Harbour Beach city	5 974	5 371	2 768	1 849
Melbourne city (pt.)	1 009	...	547	...
Melbourne Beach town	2 648	2 262	1 238	771
Satellite Beach city	9 149	6 558	3 432	1 933
Malabar division	5 686	...	3 267	...
Malabar town	1 092	634	488	223
Palm Bay city (pt.)	–	(NA)	–	(NA)
Melbourne division	60 997	...	24 627	...
Melbourne city (pt.)	44 974	40 236	17 986	13 027
Melbourne Village town	1 000	597	409	234
Palm Bay city (pt.)	3	...	1	...
Palm Shores town	76	202	38	89
West Melbourne city	5 052	3 050	2 032	980
Melbourne Shores-Floridana Beach division	2 044	...	1 521	...
Merritt Island division	32 383	...	12 486	...
Palm Bay division	18 256	...	7 985	...
Melbourne city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Palm Bay city (pt.)	18 012	(NA)	7 911	(NA)
Space Center division	14	...	1	...
Titusville division	43 300	...	17 090	...
Titusville city	31 738	30 515	12 464	10 453
West Brevard division	995	...	320	...
Melbourne city (pt.)	3	...	1	...
Palm Bay city (pt.)	–	(NA)	–	(NA)
Broward County	998 851	'620 100	477 222	'253 320
Conservation division	–	–	–	–
Davie division	54 350	...	23 623	...
Cooper City city	10 106	2 535	3 410	1 091
Davie town	20 548	'5 859	8 249	'1 837
Hacienda Village city (pt.)	26	'35	17	'14
Deerfield Beach division	66 689	40 665	36 098	17 474
Coconut Creek city (pt.)	344	...	166	...
Coral Springs city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Deerfield Beach city	31 468	'16 662	17 340	'7 130

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (preliminary)	1970	1980 (preliminary)	1970
Broward County – Con.				
Deerfield Beach division – Con.				
Hillsboro Beach town	1 524	'1 181	1 892	'1 117
Lighthouse Point city	11 420	9 071	5 746	3 908
Parkland city	468	165	175	44
Fort Lauderdale division	271 326	...	133 762	...
Dania city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Fort Lauderdale city (pt.)	154 027	'139 590	80 477	'63 443
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea town	2 570	2 879	2 225	2 089
Lauderdale Lakes city	25 168	10 577	12 273	3 861
Lauderhill city (pt.)	573	...	324	...
Lazy Lake village	31	48	15	22
North Lauderdale city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Oakland Park city	20 280	16 261	10 607	6 427
Plantation city (pt.)	69	(NA)	13	(NA)
Pompano Beach city (pt.)	1 311	...	1 792	...
Sea Ranch Lakes village	641	660	262	313
Tamarac city (pt.)	3 781	(NA)	2 342	(NA)
Wilton Manors city	12 718	10 948	6 203	4 321
Hallandale division	50 596	...	28 987	...
Hallandale city	36 772	23 849	23 245	13 858
Pembroke Park town (pt.)	3 735	2 949	2 435	1 342
Hollywood division	146 198	...	69 820	...
Dania city (pt.)	11 862	9 013	6 253	3 857
Fort Lauderdale city (pt.)	8	...	2	...
Hacienda Village city (pt.)	104	...	79	...
Hollywood city	116 832	106 873	54 928	44 108
Margate division	103 616	...	41 739	...
Coconut Creek city (pt.)	243	...	85	...
Coral Springs city (pt.)	36 883	1 489	12 784	737
Margate city	35 867	8 867	16 906	3 008
North Lauderdale city (pt.)	15 755	1 213	5 334	412
Tamarac city (pt.)	9 968	(NA)	4 543	(NA)
Miramar-Pembroke Pines division	74 122	...	28 681	...
Miramar city	32 651	'23 997	12 170	'7 994
Pembroke Park town (pt.)	1 032	...	558	...
Pembroke Pines city	35 648	'15 496	14 340	'4 671
Plantation division	149 001	...	68 377	...
Lauderhill city (pt.)	36 206	8 465	19 608	3 593
North Lauderdale city (pt.)	1 871	...	944	...
Plantation city (pt.)	48 395	(NA)	18 312	(NA)
Sunrise city	39 448	7 403	17 461	2 653
Tamarac city (pt.)	14 457	(NA)	8 395	(NA)
Pompano Beach division	82 951	...	46 135	...
Coconut Creek city (pt.)	5 727	1 359	3 279	433
Pompano Beach city (pt.)	50 279	'38 587	29 948	'17 929
Calhoun County	9 183	7 624	3 534	2 710
Altha division	1 681	1 338	618	456
Altha town	477	423	183	162
Blountstown division	5 583	4 949	2 117	1 739
Blountstown city	2 578	2 384	983	883
Calhoun West division	1 919	1 337	799	515
Charlotte County	56 341	27 559	33 504	13 752
Grove City-Rotonda division	8 337	...	6 455	...
Port Charlotte division	30 792	...	16 691	...
Punta Gorda division	17 212	9 634	10 358	4 344
Punta Gorda city	6 485	3 879	4 013	1 862
Citrus County	53 146	19 196	29 184	9 769
Crystal River division	22 577	8 063	12 058	3 850
Crystal River city	2 601	1 696	1 314	650
Inverness division	30 569	11 133	17 126	5 919
Inverness city	3 965	2 799	2 126	1 050
Clay County	67 089	32 059	24 368	10 988
Green Cove Springs division	9 292	...	3 758	...
Green Cove Springs city	4 163	3 857	1 667	1 364
Keystone Heights division	6 138	2 996	3 638	1 980
Keystone Heights city	1 058	900	482	320
Middleburg-Clay Hill division	8 249	...	2 763	...
Orange Park division	39 633	...	12 791	...
Orange Park town	8 776	'5 019	3 125	'1 553
Penney Farms division	3 777	...	1 418	...
Penney Farms town	630	561	349	279
Collier County	85 148	38 040	50 619	17 580
Everglades division	9 634	...	9 298	...
Everglades city	346	462	305	178
Immokalee division	13 289	...	4 772	...
Naples division	62 225	...	36 549	...
Naples city	17 598	12 042	12 243	7 065
Columbia County	34 625	25 250	13 652	8 450
Fort White division	4 180	2 494	1 639	957
Fort White town	242	365	103	128
Lake City division	29 624	...	11 672	...
Lake City city	9 172	10 575	3 777	3 792
North Columbia division	821	...	341	...
Dade County	1 572 842	1 267 792	656 419	453 908
Everglades division	2 858	...	1 084	...
Hialeah division	164 567	...	58 800	...
Hialeah city (pt.)	139 830	'102 452	48 808	'31 776
Hialeah Gardens city	2 652	492	1 306	248
Pennsuco town (pt.)	9	74	2	19
Homestead division	49 563	28 857	19 564	9 685

Table 1. **Population and Housing Unit Counts for the State by Counties and County Subdivisions: 1980 and 1970**—Con.

(Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes will be shown in the PC80-1 A report for this State. For meaning of symbols see text)

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (preliminary)	1970	1980 (preliminary)	1970
Dade County—Con.				
Homestead division—Con.				
Florida City city	5 394	5 133	2 338	1 458
Homestead city	19 813	13 674	8 987	4 901
Islandia city	11	8	6	13
Kendale Lakes Lindgren Acres division	74 922	...	29 072	...
Medley town (pt.)	1	...	1	...
Pennsuco town (pt.)	6	...	2	...
Kendall Perrine division	133 760		50 060	...
Coral Gables city (pt.)	7 253	...	3 222	...
Key Biscayne division	5 489	...	3 611	...
Miami city (pt.)	...	...	...	...
Miami division	743 271	...	318 777	...
Biscayne Park village	3 076	2 717	1 359	1 113
Coral Gables city (pt.)	35 185	42 494	14 481	15 026
El Portal village	2 016	2 068	1 074	896
Hialeah city (pt.)	3 797	...	1 419	...
Miami city (pt.)	335 718	(NA)	146 724	(NA)
Miami Shores village	9 117	9 425	3 884	3 500
Miami Springs city	12 202	13 279	5 343	4 925
North Miami city	42 221	34 767	20 521	14 247
North Miami Beach city	32 695	'30 544	15 570	'12 501
Opa-locka city	14 235	11 902	5 625	3 882
South Miami city	10 542	'11 780	4 597	'4 257
Virginia Gardens village	1 611	2 524	794	920
West Miami city	6 063	5 494	2 205	2 023
Miami Beach division	120 141	...	80 177	...
Bal Harbour village	2 657	2 038	2 324	1 777
Bay Harbor Islands town	4 849	4 619	3 115	2 816
Golden Beach town	440	849	204	491
Indian Creek village	99	82	36	34
Miami Beach city	90 836	87 072	60 417	51 856
North Bay Village city	4 891	4 831	2 966	2 657
Surfside town	2 957	3 614	1 943	2 288
Northwest Dade division	86 445	61 166	26 487	15 302
North Westside division	33 814	...	15 874	...
Medley town (pt.)	165	351	93	163
Miami city (pt.)	...	...	...	...
Sweetwater city	8 135	3 357	2 589	1 083
Princeton-Gaulds division	79 915	53 451	27 783	14 051
South Westside division	78 097	...	25 130	...
De Soto County	19 040	13 060	7 854	4 095
Arcadia East division	12 516	...	5 337	...
Arcadia city (pt.)	6 047	5 658	2 699	2 100
Arcadia West division	6 524	...	2 517	...
Arcadia city (pt.)	...	...	...	...
Dixie County	7 680	5 480	4 013	1 884
Cross City North division	5 322	...	2 130	...
Cross City town	2 119	2 268	923	751
Cross City South division	2 358	...	1 883	...
Horseshoe Beach town	302	124	369	67
Duval County	571 446	528 865	227 169	174 309
Jacksonville division	571 446	528 865	227 169	174 309
Atlantic Beach city	7 893	'6 132	3 108	...
Baldwin town	1 521	'1 408	585	...
Jacksonville city	541 274	'504 265	213 612	'174 309
Jacksonville Beach city	15 452	'12 779	7 296	...
Neptune Beach city	5 306	'4 281	2 568	...
Escambia County	228 657	205 334	88 413	65 141
Cantonment division	23 017	13 433	7 971	3 692
Century division	8 281	8 015	2 903	2 548
Century town	503	329	181	121
Northwest Escambia division	2 914	2 879	982	918
Pensacola division	194 445		76 557	...
Pensacola city	57 130	59 507	23 274	21 063
Flagler County	10 565	4 454	5 869	1 867
Bunnell division	4 172	...	1 659	...
Bunnell city	1 807	1 687	685	546
Flagler Beach division	6 393	...	4 210	...
Beverly Beach town	211	21	194	17
Flagler Beach city	2 039	1 042	1 484	613
Marineland town (pt.)	3	2	1	1
Painters Hill town	37	14	39	8
Franklin County	7 530	7 065	4 525	3 409
Apalachicola division	3 880	3 959	2 020	1 378
Apalachicola city	2 540	3 102	1 102	1 099
Carrabelle division	1 989	1 732	1 726	1 404
Carrabelle city	1 244	1 044	633	468
Eastpoint division	1 661	1 374	779	629
Gadsden County	40 009	39 184	13 395	10 288
Chattahoochee division	6 946	9 485	1 932	1 646
Chattahoochee city	5 270	7 944	1 268	1 183
Greensboro division	2 545	2 975	962	840
Greensboro town	527	716	198	226
Havana division	8 710	6 670	3 038	1 898
Havana town	2 932	2 022	1 004	649
Quincy division	21 808	...	7 463	...
Gretna town	1 604	883	413	207
Quincy city	8 252	8 334	2 962	2 623

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (preliminary)	1970	1980 (preliminary)	1970
Gilchrist County	5 733	3 551	2 706	1 253
Bell division	2 188	...	1 216	...
Bell town	214	227	95	76
Trenton division	3 545	...	1 490	...
Fanning Springs city (pt.)	166	80	100	27
Trenton city	1 124	1 074	488	361
Glades County	6 025	3 669	3 491	1 443
Northeast Glades division	2 064	860	1 437	500
Southwest Glades division	3 961	2 809	2 054	943
Moore Haven city	1 272	974	657	325
Gulf County	10 451	10 096	4 722	3 795
Port St. Joe division	6 773	6 934	2 949	2 501
Port St. Joe city	3 981	4 401	1 450	1 362
Ward Ridge city	114	8	31	2
Wewahitchka division	3 678	3 162	1 773	1 294
Wewahitchka town	1 684	1 733	738	598
Hamilton County	8 561	7 787	3 323	2 562
Jasper division	4 735	...	1 845	...
Jasper city	2 040	2 221	843	780
Jennings division	2 164	1 866	869	621
Jennings town	745	582	272	198
White Springs division	1 662	...	609	...
White Springs town	762	767	299	254
Hardee County	17 130	14 889	7 714	4 801
Bowling Green division	3 733	3 410	1 667	1 035
Bowling Green city	1 734	1 357	860	437
Wauchula division	8 924	7 762	4 076	2 661
Wauchula city	3 004	3 007	1 523	1 172
Zolfo Springs division	4 473	3 717	1 971	1 105
Zolfo Springs town	1 234	1 117	580	320
Hendry County	18 588	11 859	7 090	3 985
Clewiston division	11 091	7 520	3 939	2 530
Clewiston city	5 212	3 896	2 025	1 333
La Belle division	7 497	4 339	3 151	1 455
La Belle city	2 294	1 823	1 012	618
Hernando County	43 841	17 004	22 544	7
Brooksville division	18 564	...	8 651	
Brooksville city	5 492	4 060	2 419	1
Ridge Manor division	2 535	...	1 310	...
Weeki Wachee division	22 742	...	12 583	...
Weeki Wachee city	8	76	10	30
Highlands County	47 313	29 507	25 860	12 547
Avon Park division	14 185	10 929	7 303	4 217
Avon Park city	7 854	6 712	3 527	2 602
Lake Placid division	11 253	6 129	6 481	2 618
Lake Placid town	955	656	476	245
Sebring division	21 875	12 449	12 076	5 712
Sebring city	8 759	7 223	4 314	3 438
Hillsborough County	640 537	490 265	263 799	168 555
Brandon division	68 622	...	25 266	...
Citrus Park-Fern Lake division	22 437	7 907	9 568	2 615
Gibsonton division	7 087	4 450	3 101	1 528
Palm River-East Tampa division	21 720	...	7 200	...
Tampa city (pt.)	8	...	5	...
Plant City division	46 845		18 077	...
Plant City city	19 055	15 451	7 537	5 332
Ruskin division	18 616	8 510	10 554	3 758
Tampa division	426 794	...	179 455	...
Tampa city (pt.)	268 701	'277 714	114 301	'100 840
Temple Terrace city	11 093	7 347	4 030	2 258
Thonotosassa division	14 484		5 670	...
Wimauma-Lithia division	13 932	5 534	4 928	1 709
Holmes County	14 616	10 720	5 766	4 082
Bonifay division	7 062	4 947	2 839	1 892
Bonifay city	2 510	2 068	1 087	831
Esto-Noma division	3 260	2 339	1 222	902
Esto town	303	210	122	93
Noma town	113	...	53	...
Holmes West division	4 294	3 434	1 705	1 288
Ponce de Leon town	454	288	200	133
Westville town	341	...	135	...
Indian River County	57 221	35 992	27 932	14 109
Fellsmere division	4 414	1 827	1 842	651
Fellsmere city	1 159	813	514	272
Vero Beach division	52 807	...	26 090	...
Indian River Shores town	1 247	76	1 293	60
Orchid town	46	8	26	5
Sebastian city	2 835	825	1 347	348
Vero Beach city	16 156	11 908	8 988	5 581
Jackson County	38 945	34 434	14 533	11 379
Alford division	2 443	1 928	1 090	819
Alford town	538	402	241	166
Campbellton division	1 802	1 836	648	
Campbellton town	329	304	135	
Cottondale division	3 090	2 573	1 190	
Cottondale town	1 056	765	420	279
Cypress division	3 854	3 107	1 491	1 097
Grand Ridge town	587	512	235	177
Graceville division	4 867	4 264	1 903	1 501

Table 1. Population and Housing Unit Counts for the State by Counties and County Subdivisions: 1980 and 1970—Con.

(Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes will be shown in the PC80-1-A report for this State. For meaning of symbols, see text)

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (prelim-inary)	1970	1980 (prelim-inary)	1970
Jackson County—Con.				
Graceville division—Con.				
Graceville city	2 926	2 560	1 172	912
Greenwood division	2 854	2 589	1 177	853
Greenwood town	572	'449	236	'145
Malone division	2 576	2 349	1 002	841
Bascom town	134	'87	60	'38
Malone town	896	667	348	272
Marianna division	12 668	11 837	4 804	3 733
Marianna city	6 974	'7 282	2 732	'2 551
Sneads division	4 791	3 951	1 428	1 072
Sneads town	1 685	1 550	651	526
Jefferson County	10 470	8 778	3 860	2 683
Monticello division	7 048	...	2 607	...
Monticello city	2 947	2 473	1 142	855
Wacissa division	3 422	...	1 253	...
Lafayette County	3 994	2 892	1 758	1 036
Day division	642	...	283	...
Mayo division	3 352	...	1 475	...
Mayo town	883	793	354	297
Lake County	103 795	69 305	50 651	28 348
Clermont division	9 822	...	4 622	...
Clermont city	5 404	3 661	2 448	1 551
Minneola city	843	878	422	335
Montverde town	395	308	229	165
Eustis division	12 189	...	5 876	...
Eustis city (pt.)	9 121	6 722	4 330	2 944
Fruitland Park-Lady Lake division	8 695	...	4 214	...
Fruitland Park city (pt.)	2 483	1 359	950	468
Lady Lake town	1 184	382	625	178
Groveland-Mascotte division	7 335	...	2 679	...
Groveland city	1 979	1 928	730	642
Mascotte city	1 049	986	435	321
Howey-in-the-Hills-Okahumpka division	4 897	...	2 570	...
Howey-in-the-Hills town	621	486	324	239
Leesburg division	17 283	...	7 954	...
Fruitland Park city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Leesburg city (pt.)	13 030	11 869	6 045	4 432
Leesburg East division	9 511	...	5 436	...
Leesburg city (pt.)	134	...	44	...
Mount Dora division	12 877	...	6 028	...
Eustis city (pt.)	96	...	35	...
Mount Dora city	5 742	'4 646	2 740	'1 977
Tavares division	8 944	...	5 134	...
Astatula town	749	388	333	199
Eustis city (pt.)	3	...	2	...
Tavares city	4 079	3 261	2 350	1 464
Umatilla division	12 242	...	6 140	...
Eustis city (pt.)	274	...	123	...
Umatilla city	1 848	1 600	763	641
Lee County	204 314	105 216	111 195	43 511
Boca Grande division	643	...	732	...
Bonita Springs division	13 534	...	8 855	...
Cape Coral division	38 047	...	18 897	...
Cape Coral city	31 884	...	15 898	...
Estero Island division	6 329	...	7 362	...
Fort Myers division	86 712	...	40 649	...
Fort Myers city	36 624	27 351	16 383	10 195
Fort Myers Shores division	8 964	...	4 035	...
Lehigh Acres division	15 532	...	7 463	...
North Fort Myers division	26 836	...	14 345	...
Pine Island division	3 849	...	3 014	...
Sanibel Island division	3 868	...	5 843	...
Sanibel city	3 343	...	4 487	...
Leon County	146 382	103 047	59 670	32 576
Tallahassee division	106 606	86 017	44 709	27 554
Tallahassee city	80 759	'72 624	33 875	'23 418
Tallahassee East division	11 023	6 380	3 857	1 727
Tallahassee Northeast division	12 650	3 217	4 467	965
Tallahassee Northwest division	5 563	2 078	2 109	626
Tallahassee Southeast division	5 335	2 748	2 107	833
Tallahassee Southwest division	5 205	2 607	2 421	871
Levy County	19 370	12 756	9 082	4 760
Cedar Key-Yankeetown division	4 146	2 710	2 515	1 344
Cedar Key city	698	714	457	325
Inglis town	1 166	449	577	203
Otter Creek town (pt.)	167	'230	93	'92
Yankeetown town	594	490	401	317
Chiefland division	5 812	4 109	2 761	1 428
Chiefland city	1 903	1 965	762	634
Fanning Springs city (pt.)	146	35	71	17
Otter Creek town (pt.)	–	–	–	–
Williston-Bronson division	9 412	5 937	3 806	1 988
Bronson town	850	698	353	236
Williston city	2 223	1 939	870	691
Liberty County	4 223	3 379	1 973	1 287
East Liberty division	1 388	1 213	577	405
West Liberty division	2 835	2 166	1 396	882
Bristol city	984	626	379	240
Madison County	14 631	13 481	5 619	4 265
Greenville division	3 497	3 466	1 292	1 004
Greenville town	1 050	1 141	398	324
Madison division	11 134	...	4 327	...
Lee town	295	240	108	88
Madison city	3 423	3 737	1 457	1 231
Manatee County	146 048	97 115	84 474	42 841
Bradenton division	119 854	...	70 846	...
Anna Maria city	1 509	1 137	1 243	762
Bradenton city (pt.)	29 087	21 040	14 671	9 351
Bradenton Beach city	1 599	1 370	1 571	991
Holmes Beach city	4 013	2 699	3 352	1 717
Longboat Key town (pt.)	2 425	1 397	2 852	1 151
Myakka division	5 835	...	2 670	...
Bradenton city (pt.)	492	...	579	...
Palmetto division	17 557	...	9 919	...
Palmetto city	8 451	7 422	4 854	3 015
Parrish division	2 802	..	1 031	...
Marion County	114 800	69 030	55 251	26 129
Belleview division	19 473	...	9 565	...
Belleview city	1 816	916	943	471
Dunnellon division	4 835	...	2 446	...
Dunnellon city	1 441	1 146	751	481
East Marion division	10 150	3 907	7 180	2 909
Fellowship division	3 687	...	1 732	...
Fort McCoy-Anthony division	9 118	...	3 767	...
Ocala division	63 786	22 583	27 118	7 965
Ocala city	35 903	22 583	14 739	7 965
Reddick-McIntosh division	7 751	7 439	3 443	2 277
McIntosh town	408	287	195	147
Reddick town	628	305	248	105
Martin County	62 979	28 035	34 362	12 403
Indiantown division	8 143	..	2 867	...
Port Salerno-Hobe Sound division	23 279	...	12 806	...
Jupiter Island town	359	295	358	344
Stuart division	31 557	...	18 689	...
Ocean Breeze Park town	510	714	680	440
Sewall's Point town	1 196	298	452	148
Stuart city	9 282	4 820	5 320	3 065
Monroe County	61 562	52 586	37 279	20 731
Cape Sable division	–	154	–	83
Key West division	30 252	...	13 954	...
Key West city	17 903	'29 312	8 716	'9 606
Lower Keys division	7 497	...	6 207	...
Middle Keys division	10 265	5 756	6 963	3 420
Key Colony Beach city	1 022	371	1 050	463
Layton city	88	100	78	79
Upper Keys division	13 548	7 012	10 155	3 896
Nassau County	32 929	20 626	13 307	6 785
Callahan-Hilliard division	14 260	...	4 958	...
Callahan town	866	772	328	250
Hilliard town	1 882	1 205	708	372
Fernandina Beach division	10 834	9 140	5 520	3 329
Fernandina Beach city	7 215	6 955	3 344	2 579
Yulee division	7 835	...	2 829	...
Okaloosa County	109 717	88 187	43 094	27 296
Baker division	4 340	3 764	1 729	1 262
Crestview division	14 847	12 162	5 653	4 104
Crestview city	7 591	7 952	3 029	2 814
Eglin division	9 940	10 349	2 766	2 298
Fort Walton Beach city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Mary Esther town (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Niceville city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Fort Walton Beach division	60 544	46 626	26 100	15 468
Cinco Bayou town	201	362	142	194
Fort Walton Beach city (pt.)	20 811	19 994	7 570	6 150
Mary Esther town (pt.)	3 520	3 192	1 316	980
Shalimar town	394	578	228	192
Laurel Hill division	1 486	1 030	549	385
Laurel Hill city	609	418	233	179
Niceville-Valparaiso division	18 560	14 256	6 295	3 779
Niceville city (pt.)	9 499	'4 155	3 558	'1 421
Valparaiso city	6 129	6 504	1 591	1 220
Okeechobee County	20 324	11 233	9 644	3 719
North Okeechobee division	3 664	...	1 283	...
Okeechobee division	16 660	...	8 361	...
Okeechobee city	4 239	3 715	1 792	1 187
Orange County	467 763	344 311	184 386	117 298
Apopka division	31 132	...	11 726	...
Apopka city	5 908	4 045	2 450	1 284
East Orange division	5 817	...	2 291	...
Orlando division	348 034	...	139 373	...
Belle Isle city	2 846	2 705	1 167	908
Eatonville town	2 029	2 024	677	608
Edgewood city	1 037	392	475	120
Maitland city	8 746	7 157	3 556	2 446
Orlando city (pt.)	127 140	99 006	51 081	36 839
Winter Park city	22 320	21 895	9 626	8 276
Southwest Orange division	18 315	...	7 394	...
Bay Lake city	75	'24	33	'6

Table 1. Population and Housing Unit Counts for the State by Counties and County Subdivisions: 1980 and 1970—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes will be shown in the PC80-1-A report for this State. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (prelim-inary)	1970	1980 (prelim-inary)	1970
Orange County—Con.				
Southwest Orange division—Con.				
Lake Buena Vista city	1 214	'12	651	'4
Orlando city (pt.)	671	...	444	...
Windermere town	1 303	894	470	328
Union Park division	36 738	...	13 522	...
Orlando city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Winter Garden-Ocoee division	27 727	...	10 080	...
Oakland city	631	672	259	225
Ocoee city	7 746	3 937	2 631	1 231
Winter Garden city	6 673	5 153	2 800	1 878
Osceola County	49 103	25 267	23 674	10 540
Kissimmee division	27 131	...	13 102	...
Kissimmee city (pt.)	14 337	7 119	6 186	3 003
St. Cloud division	19 943	...	9 384	...
Kissimmee city (pt.)	994	...	350	...
St. Cloud city	7 848	5 041	3 912	2 632
South and East Osceola division	2 029	...	1 188	...
Palm Beach County	551 961	'348 993	295 236	'141 363
Belle Glade-Pahokee division	31 325	...	12 054	...
Belle Glade city	14 480	15 949	6 012	5 559
Pahokee city	4 771	5 663	2 067	1 761
South Bay city	3 595	2 958	1 266	854
Boca Raton division	58 819	...	33 521	...
Boca Raton city	50 154	28 506	25 828	12 207
Highland Beach town	2 009	'624	2 133	'546
Boynton Beach-Delray Beach division	118 540	...	69 185	...
Boynton Beach city	34 341	18 115	18 131	7 568
Briny Breezes town	377	481	544	308
Delray Beach city	34 006	'19 915	19 556	'8 571
Golf village	108	50	103	55
Gulf Stream town	473	408	381	315
Hypoluxo town	556	336	481	169
Lantana town (pt.)	7 959	7 126	3 979	2 768
Manalapan town	307	205	274	144
Ocean Ridge town	1 338	1 074	1 225	800
Glades division	2 511	...	152	...
Jupiter division	20 799	...	10 813	...
Juno Beach town (pt.)	175	747	216	514
Jupiter Inlet Colony town	380	396	209	163
Jupiter town (pt.)	9 388	(NA)	5 193	(NA)
Tequesta village	3 589	2 642	1 824	1 170
Lake Worth division	112 666	...	58 444	...
Atlantis city	1 359	425	889	216
Cloud Lake town	155	136	75	58
Glen Ridge town	227	216	84	89
Greenacres City town	8 762	1 731	4 222	653
Lake Clarke Shores town	3 147	2 328	1 110	698
Lake Worth city	26 107	23 714	15 798	12 637
Lantana town (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Palm Beach town (pt.)	859	...	1 036	...
Palm Springs village	7 924	4 340	4 070	1 294
South Palm Beach town	1 354	188	1 607	178
Riviera Beach division	69 854	...	35 822	...
Juno Beach town (pt.)	914	...	775	...
Lake Park town	6 374	6 993	3 149	2 653
North Palm Beach village	11 138	9 035	5 739	3 194
Palm Beach Shores town	1 151	1 214	1 253	1 026
Riviera Beach city	25 571	21 401	13 945	7 601
West Palm Beach city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter division	12 600	...	6 670	...
Jupiter town (pt.)	–	(NA)	–	(NA)
Royal Palm Beach village	3 350	475	1 772	137
West Palm Beach city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Sunshine Parkway division	23 166	...	14 059	...
West Palm Beach division	101 681	...	54 516	...
Golfview town	206	201	64	50
Haverhill town	1 227	1 034	428	310
Mangonia Park town	1 137	827	581	247
Palm Beach town (pt.)	8 729	9 086	7 636	6 436
West Palm Beach city (pt.)	58 473	57 375	29 309	24 351
Pasco County	168 815	75 955	99 442	34 816
Central Pasco division	17 520	...	6 616	...
St. Leo town	914	1 145	40	70
San Antonio city	531	473	218	160
Dade City division	12 378	...	5 461	...
Dade City city	4 841	4 241	1 998	1 537
Lacoochee division	5 320	...	1 942	...
New Port Richey division	70 525	...	38 953	...
New Port Richey city	10 668	6 098	5 803	3 129
Port Richey city (pt.)	334	...	227	...
Port Richey division	58 896	...	30 300	...
Port Richey city (pt.)	1 820	1 259	1 121	642
Zephyrhills division	24 176	...	16 170	...
Zephyrhills city	5 795	3 369	4 024	1 830
Pinellas County	720 683	522 329	382 099	228 771
Boca Ciega division	62 228	'41 816	33 563	'18 611
Indian Shores town	964	791	1 506	487
Largo city (pt.)	839	(NA)	445	(NA)
Madeira Beach city	4 494	'4 177	3 352	'2 354
North Redington Beach town	1 152	768	694	416
Redington Beach town	1 676	1 583	942	759
Redington Shores town	2 182	1 733	2 133	1 083

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (prelim-inary)	1970	1980 (prelim-inary)	1970
Pinellas County—Con.				
Boca Ciega division—Con.				
Seminole city (pt.)	4 548	...	2 993	...
Clearwater division	261 505	...	139 271	...
Belleair town	3 656	2 962	1 923	1 234
Belleair Beach city	1 587	952	1 024	458
Belleair Bluffs city	2 510	1 910	1 576	900
Belleair Shore town	66	124	51	59
Clearwater city	87 248	52 074	46 638	23 333
Dunedin city (pt.)	28 356	(NA)	14 579	(NA)
Indian Rocks Beach city	3 680	2 666	2 638	1 325
Largo city (pt.)	59 988	(NA)	33 048	(NA)
Oldsmar city (pt.)	978	...	425	...
Safety Harbor city	6 349	3 103	3 063	1 147
St. Petersburg division	343 912	...	176 870	...
Gulfport city	11 069	'9 976	6 562	'4 870
Kenneth City town	4 276	3 862	2 108	1 739
Pinellas Park city	32 475	22 287	14 616	7 981
St. Petersburg city	233 532	'216 159	118 800	'97 073
St. Petersburg Beach city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Seminole city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
South Pasadena city	4 201	'2 465	3 214	'1 388
St. Petersburg Beach division	15 545	...	11 826	...
St. Petersburg Beach city (pt.)	9 195	8 024	6 868	4 375
Treasure Island city	6 350	6 120	4 958	3 075
Tarpon Springs division	37 493	...	20 569	...
Dunedin city (pt.)	1 457	(NA)	1 120	(NA)
Oldsmar city (pt.)	1 518	1 538	623	513
Tarpon Springs city	13 078	7 118	6 244	2 647
Polk County	321 919	'228 515	134 779	'81 244
Bartow division	41 126	...	14 885	...
Bartow city	14 824	12 891	5 365	4 176
Fort Meade city	5 545	4 374	2 175	1 476
Mulberry city	2 939	2 701	1 028	908
Frostproof division	7 720	...	3 218	...
Frostproof city	2 991	2 814	1 431	1 118
Haines City division	31 890	8 956	13 202	2 718
Davenport town	1 508	'1 303	443	'426
Dundee town	2 219	1 660	925	577
Haines City city (pt.)	10 578	8 956	3 840	2 718
Lake Hamilton town	1 512	'1 165	502	'545
Polk City town (pt.)	117	(NA)	42	(NA)
Winter Haven city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Lakeland division	137 525	...	56 442	...
Auburndale city (pt.)	85	...	48	...
Lakeland city	48 667	'42 803	21 816	'16 481
Polk City town (pt.)	450	(NA)	160	(NA)
Lake Wales division	24 802	...	13 153	...
Highland Park village	184	88	173	50
Hillcrest Heights town	173	154	120	99
Lake Wales city	8 394	8 240	3 714	3 063
Winter Haven-Auburndale division	78 856	...	33 879	...
Auburndale city (pt.)	6 430	5 386	2 624	1 878
Eagle Lake city	1 659	1 373	613	432
Haines City city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Lake Alfred city	3 145	2 847	1 275	998
Winter Haven city (pt.)	21 133	16 136	10 260	6 542
Putnam County	48 755	'36 424	23 455	'13 019
Crescent City division	8 714	6 153	5 356	2 694
Crescent City city	1 699	1 734	778	736
Pomona Park town	793	578	496	263
Welaka town	479	496	253	237
East Palatka division	'6 617	5 299	3 117	1 700
Interlachen-Florahome division	12 339	...	6 637	...
Interlachen town	840	478	394	191
Palatka division	21 085	...	8 345	...
Palatka city	9 741	'9 444	3 886	'3 307
St. Johns County	49 601	'31 035	22 332	'11 840
Hastings division	4 624	'3 469	1 759	'1 268
Hastings town	615	'628	256	'260
Matanzas division	11 010	...	6 296	...
Marineland town (pt.)	24	11	26	4
St. Augustine city (pt.)	7	...	2	...
St. Augustine Beach city	1 275	632	816	285
St. Augustine division	33 967	...	14 277	...
St. Augustine city (pt.)	11 800	12 352	5 041	4 814
St. Lucie County	86 983	50 836	40 854	18 871
Fort Pierce division	65 469	...	27 653	...
Fort Pierce city (pt.)	31 452	29 721	12 894	10 534
Port St. Lucie city (pt.)	?	(NA)	1 338	(NA)
St. Lucie village	d-1	428	311	187
Hutchinson Island division	3 739	...	5 429	...
Fort Pierce city (pt.)	2 349	...	2 273	...
Port St. Lucie division	15 336	...	7 023	...
Port St. Lucie city (pt.)	11 953	(NA)	5 117	(NA)
West St. Lucie division	2 439	2 811	749	1 063
Santa Rosa County	55 751	37 741	20 338	12 151
Gulf Breeze-Harold division	17 345	9 447	6 764	3 359
Gulf Breeze city	5 457	4 190	1 940	1 337
Jay division	3 989	3 399	1 514	1 183
Jay town	627	646	271	246
Milton division	16 467	14 525	5 620	...
Milton city	7 126	5 360	2 636	...

PRELIMINARY COUNTS

Table 1. **Population and Housing Unit Counts for the State by Counties and County Subdivisions: 1980 and 1970**—Con.

[Counts relate to areas as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes will be shown in the PC80-1-A report for this State. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Counties County Subdivisions	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (preliminary)	1970	1980 (preliminary)	1970
Santa Rosa County—Con.				
Munson-McLellan division	2 715	2 194	939	722
Pace division	15 235	...	5 891	...
Sarasota County	201 731	120 413	113 718	56 242
Englewood division	7 639	...	4 725	...
Gulf Gate-Osprey division	14 432	8 324	8 606	3 961
Interior County division	8 607	5 540	4 813	2 840
North Port city (pt.)	50	2 244	18	1 264
Venice city (pt.)	119	...	84	...
Longboat Key division	2 401	...	2 539	...
Longboat Key town (pt.)	2 401	1 453	2 539	838
North Port division	7 831	...	5 795	...
North Port city (pt.)	6 133	...	4 181	...
Sarasota division	122 018	...	64 467	...
Sarasota city	48 800	40 237	25 383	18 424
Venice division	38 803	...	22 773	...
Venice city (pt.)	12 014	6 648	8 718	3 744
Seminole County	177 779	83 692	67 904	28 446
Casselberry-Altamonte Springs division	120 903	...	45 996	...
Altamonte Springs city	21 493	4 391	8 968	1 378
Casselberry city	15 052	9 438	6 083	3 767
Longwood city (pt.)	9 294	3 203	3 252	1 092
Winter Springs city (pt.)	8 071	...	3 043	...
Oviedo division	13 208	...	4 866	...
Oviedo city	3 070	1 870	1 101	646
Winter Springs city (pt.)	2 322	...	838	...
Sanford division	43 668	...	17 042	...
Lake Mary city	2 838	...	1 200	...
Longwood city (pt.)	608	...	193	...
Sanford city	20 721	17 393	8 303	6 131
Sumter County	22 927	14 839	10 571	5 285
Sumter South division	12 266	7 944	5 810	2 848
Bushnell city	971	700	544	262
Center Hill city	740	371	294	129
Webster city	868	739	352	248
Wildwood division	10 661	6 895	4 761	2 437
Coleman city	1 028	614	405	198
Wildwood city	2 663	2 082	1 196	754
Suwannee County	21 671	15 559	8 793	5 227
Branford division	3 079	2 104	1 411	755
Branford town	626	820	299	307
Dowling Park division	3 363	2 055	1 380	674
Live Oak division	11 897	9 118	4 748	3 044
Live Oak city	6 408	6 830	2 682	2 362
McAlpin-Wellborn division	3 332	2 282	1 254	754
Taylor County	15 709	13 641	7 002	4 991
Perry North division	12 990	...	5 120	...
Perry city	7 970	7 701	3 067	2 680
Perry South division	2 719	...	1 882	...
Union County	10 186	8 112	2 327	1 745
Lake Butler division	4 670	3 118	1 156	801
Lake Butler city	1 828	1 598	699	541
Raiford division	3 841	3 729	584	540
Raiford town	259	...	105	...
Worthington division	1 675	1 265	587	404
Worthington Springs town	220	214	80	66
Volusia County	249 436	169 487	121 930	70 605
Central Volusia division	5 401	...	2 121	...
Daytona Beach city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Ormond Beach city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Port Orange city (pt.)	177	...	120	...
Daytona Beach division	39 576	...	16 444	...
Daytona Beach city (pt.)	37 251	45 327	15 508	19 102
De Bary-Orange City division	12 861	...	6 795	...
Orange City city	2 824	1 777	1 526	835
De Land division	35 259	...	15 669	...
De Land city	13 764	11 641	6 148	4 530
Lake Helen city (pt.)	24	(NA)	6	(NA)
Deltona division	18 548	...	9 049	...
Lake Helen city (pt.)	1 852	(NA)	814	(NA)
New Smyrna division	29 218	...	16 902	...
Edgewater city	6 693	3 348	3 145	1 478
New Smyrna Beach city	13 312	10 580	8 598	5 297
Oak Hill city	926	747	385	238
Ponce Inlet town (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Port Orange city (pt.)	–	...	–	...
North Peninsula division	28 884	...	17 143	...
Daytona Beach city (pt.)	13 832	...	8 888	...
Ormond Beach city (pt.)	6 884	...	3 555	...
Ormond Beach division	35 364	...	15 122	...
Holly Hill city	9 829	8 191	4 863	3 531
Ormond Beach city (pt.)	14 432	14 063	5 814	5 032
Pierson-Seville division	4 606	3 246	1 976	1 377
Pierson town	876	654	382	255
Port Orange division	32 707	...	16 211	...
Daytona Beach city (pt.)	2 525	...	1 558	...
Ponce Inlet town (pt.)	–	...	–	...
Port Orange city (pt.)	17 822	3 781	8 479	1 659
South Daytona city (pt.)	9 359	4 979	4 446	1 943
South Peninsula division	7 012	5 317	4 498	2 374
Volusia County—Con.				
South Peninsula division—Con.				
Daytona Beach Shores city	1 265	768	1 250	371
Ponce Inlet town (pt.)	986	328	737	142
Port Orange city (pt.)	339	...	226	...
South Daytona city (pt.)	71	...	38	...
Wakulla County	10 694	6 308	5 058	2 726
East Wakulla division	7 304	3 732	3 098	1 511
St. Marks town	277	366	204	192
West Wakulla division	3 390	2 576	1 960	1 215
Sopchoppy city	445	460	208	188
Walton County	21 148	16 087	10 926	6 597
De Funiak Springs division	8 156	6 797	3 568	2 531
De Funiak Springs city	5 507	4 966	2 378	1 885
Freeport division	5 498	3 198	4 253	1 978
Freeport town	667	518	292	204
Paxton-Darlington division	5 311	4 282	2 228	1 495
Paxton town	659	243	277	89
Redbay division	2 183	1 810	877	593
Washington County	14 331	11 453	5 976	4 237
Caryville division	2 560	2 161	1 057	861
Caryville town	629	724	246	245
Chipley division	6 261	5 595	2 609	2 046
Chipley city	3 308	3 347	1 444	1 235
Vernon division	5 510	3 697	2 310	1 330
Ebro town	232	125	90	57
Vernon city	902	691	402	270
Wausau town	347	288	138	107

PRELIMINARY COUNTS

Table 2. Population and Housing Unit Counts for Incorporated Places: 1980 and 1970

(Counts relate to incorporated places as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes will be shown in the PC80-1-A report for this State. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Incorporated Places	Counties	Population		Housing units	
		1980 (preliminary)	1970	1980 (preliminary)	1970
Alachua city	Alachua	3 414	2 252	1 249	690
Alford town	Jackson	538	402	241	165
Altamonte Springs city	Seminole	21 493	4 391	8 968	1 378
Altha town	Calhoun	477	423	183	162
Anna Maria city	Manatee	1 509	1 137	1 243	762
Apalachicola city	Franklin	2 540	3 102	1 102	1 099
Apopka city	Orange	5 908	4 045	2 450	1 284
Arcadia city	De Soto	6 047	5 658	2 699	2 100
Archer city	Alachua	1 159	898	432	292
Astatula town	Lake	749	388	333	159
Atlantic Beach city	Duval	7 893	'6 132	3 108	...
Atlantis city	Palm Beach	1 359	425	889	216
Auburndale city	Polk	6 515	5 386	2 672	1 878
Avon Park city	Highlands	7 854	6 712	3 527	2 602
Baldwin town	Duval	1 521	'1 408	585	...
Bal Harbour village	Dade	2 657	2 038	2 324	1 777
Bartow city	Polk	14 824	12 891	5 365	4 176
Bascom town	Jackson	134	'87	62	'38
Bay Harbor Islands town	Dade	4 849	4 619	3 115	2 816
Bay Lake city	Orange	75	'24	33	'6
Bell town	Gilchrist	214	227	95	76
Belleair town	Pinellas	3 656	2 962	1 923	1 234
Belleair Beach city	Pinellas	1 587	952	1 024	458
Belleair Bluffs city	Pinellas	2 510	1 910	1 576	900
Belleair Shore town	Pinellas	66	124	51	59
Belle Glade city	Palm Beach	14 480	15 949	6 012	5 559
Belle Isle city	Orange	2 846	2 705	1 167	908
Belleview city	Marion	1 816	916	943	471
Beverly Beach town	Flagler	211	21	194	17
Biscayne Park village	Dade	3 076	2 717	1 359	1 113
Blountstown city	Calhoun	2 578	2 384	983	883
Boca Raton city	Palm Beach	50 154	28 506	25 828	12 207
Bonifay city	Holmes	2 510	2 068	1 087	831
Bowling Green city	Hardee	1 734	1 357	860	437
Boynton Beach city	Palm Beach	34 341	18 115	18 131	7 568
Bradenton city	Manatee	29 579	21 040	15 250	9 351
Bradenton Beach city	Manatee	1 599	1 370	1 571	991
Branford town	Suwannee	626	820	299	307
Briny Breezes town	Palm Beach	377	481	544	308
Bristol city	Liberty	984	626	379	240
Bronson town	Levy	850	698	353	236
Brooker city	Bradford	428	340	148	113
Brooksville city	Hernando	5 492	4 060	2 419	1 517
Bunnell city	Flagler	1 807	1 687	685	546
Bushnell city	Sumter	971	700	544	262
Callahan town	Nassau	866	772	328	250
Callaway city	Bay	7 020	3 240	2 585	1 044
Campbellton town	Jackson	329	304	135	123
Cape Canaveral city	Brevard	5 659	4 258	4 024	2 782
Cape Coral city	Lee	31 884	...	15 898	...
Carrabelle city	Franklin	1 244	1 044	633	468
Caryville town	Washington	629	724	246	245
Casselberry city	Seminole	15 052	9 438	6 083	3 767
Cedar Grove town	Bay	1 098	689	450	235
Cedar Key city	Levy	698	714	457	325
Center Hill city	Sumter	740	371	294	129
Century town	Escambia	503	329	181	121
Chattahoochee city	Gadsden	5 270	7 944	1 268	1 183
Chiefland city	Levy	1 903	1 965	762	634
Chipley city	Washington	3 308	3 347	1 444	1 235
Cinco Bayou town	Okaloosa	201	362	142	194
Clearwater city	Pinellas	87 248	52 074	46 638	23 333
Clermont city	Lake	5 404	3 661	2 448	1 551
Clewiston city	Hendry	5 212	3 896	2 025	1 333
Cloud Lake town	Palm Beach	155	136	75	58
Cocoa city	Brevard	16 021	16 110	6 675	5 653
Cocoa Beach city	Brevard	10 890	9 952	6 278	4 188
Coconut Creek city	Broward	6 314	1 359	3 530	433
Coleman city	Sumter	1 028	614	405	198
Cooper City city	Broward	10 106	2 535	3 410	1 091
Coral Gables city	Dade	42 438	42 494	17 703	15 026
Coral Springs city	Broward	36 883	1 489	12 784	737
Cottondale town	Jackson	1 056	765	420	279
Crescent City city	Putnam	1 699	1 734	778	736
Crestview city	Okaloosa	7 591	7 952	3 029	2 814
Cross City town	Dixie	2 119	2 268	923	751
Crystal River city	Citrus	2 601	1 696	1 314	650
Dade City city	Pasco	4 841	4 241	1 998	1 537
Dania city	Broward	11 862	9 013	6 253	3 857
Davenport town	Polk	1 508	'1 303	443	'426
Davie town	Broward	20 548	'5 859	8 249	'1 837
Daytona Beach city	Volusia	53 608	45 327	25 954	19 102
Daytona Beach Shores city	Volusia	1 265	768	1 250	371
Deerfield Beach city	Broward	31 468	'16 662	17 340	'7 130
De Funiak Springs city	Walton	5 507	4 966	2 378	1 885
De Land city	Volusia	13 764	11 641	6 148	4 530
Delray Beach city	Palm Beach	34 006	'19 915	19 556	'8 571
Dundee town	Polk	2 219	1 660	925	577
Dunedin city	Pinellas	29 813	17 639	15 699	8 480
Dunnellon city	Marion	1 441	1 146	751	481
Eagle Lake city	Polk	1 659	1 373	613	432
Eatonville town	Orange	2 029	2 024	677	608
Ebro town	Washington	232	125	90	57
Edgewater city	Volusia	6 693	3 348	3 145	1 478
Edgewood city	Orange	1 037	392	475	120
El Portal village	Dade	2 016	2 068	1 074	896
Esto town	Holmes	303	210	122	93
Eustis city	Lake	9 494	6 722	4 490	2 944
Everglades city	Collier	346	462	305	178
Fanning Springs city	Total	312	115	171	44
	Gilchrist (pt. in)	166	80	100	27
	Levy (pt. in)	146	35	71	17
Fellsmere city	Indian River	1 159	813	514	272
Fernandina Beach city	Nassau	7 215	6 955	3 344	2 579
Flagler Beach city	Flagler	2 039	1 047	1 484	613
Florida City city	Dade	5 394	5 133	2 338	1 458
Fort Lauderdale city	Broward	154 035	139 590	80 479	'63 443
Fort Meade city	Polk	5 545	4 374	2 175	1 476
Fort Myers city	Lee	36 624	27 351	16 383	10 195
Fort Pierce city	St. Lucie	33 801	29 721	15 167	10 534
Fort Walton Beach city	Okaloosa	20 811	19 994	7 570	6 150
Fort White town	Columbia	242	365	103	128
Freeport town	Walton	667	'518	292	'204
Frostproof city	Polk	2 991	2 814	1 431	1 118
Fruitland Park city	Lake	2 483	1 359	950	468
Gainesville city	Alachua	72 270	64 510	26 923	20 312
Glen Ridge town	Palm Beach	227	216	84	89
Glen St. Mary town	Baker	460	357	165	110
Golden Beach town	Dade	440	849	204	491
Golfview town	Palm Beach	206	201	64	50
Golf village	Palm Beach	108	50	103	55
Graceville city	Jackson	2 926	2 560	1 172	912
Grand Ridge town	Jackson	587	512	235	177
Greenacres City town	Palm Beach	8 762	1 731	4 222	653
Green Cove Springs city	Clay	4 163	3 857	1 667	1 364
Greensboro town	Gadsden	527	716	198	226
Greenville town	Madison	1 050	1 141	398	324
Greenwood town	Jackson	572	'449	236	'145
Gretna town	Gadsden	1 604	883	413	207
Groveland city	Lake	1 979	1 928	730	642
Gulf Breeze city	Santa Rosa	5 457	4 190	1 940	1 337
Gulfport city	Pinellas	11 089	'9 976	6 562	'4 870
Gulf Stream town	Palm Beach	473	408	381	315
Hacienda Village city	Broward	130	'35	96	'14
Haines City city	Polk	10 578	8 956	3 840	2 718
Hallandale city	Broward	36 772	23 849	23 245	13 858
Hampton city	Bradford	463	386	179	132
Hastings town	St. Johns	615	'628	256	'260
Havana town	Gadsden	2 932	2 022	1 004	...
Haverhill town	Palm Beach	1 227	1 034	428	...
Hawthorne city	Alachua	1 303	1 126	478	...
Hialeah city	Dade	143 627	'102 452	50 227	'31 776
Hialeah Gardens city	Dade	2 652	492	1 306	248
Highland Beach town	Palm Beach	2 009	'624	2 133	'544
Highland Park village	Polk	184	88	173	50
High Springs city	Alachua	2 350	2 787	964	938
Hillcrest Heights town	Polk	173	154	120	99
Hilliard town	Nassau	1 882	1 205	708	372
Hillsboro Beach town	Broward	1 524	'1 181	1 892	'1 117
Holly Hill city	Volusia	9 829	8 191	4 863	3 531
Hollywood city	Broward	116 832	106 873	54 928	44 108
Holmes Beach city	Manatee	4 013	2 699	3 352	1 717
Homestead city	Dade	19 813	13 674	8 987	4 901
Horseshoe Beach town	Dixie	302	124	389	67
Howey-in-the-Hills town	Lake	671	466	324	239
Hypoluxo town	Palm Beach	556	336	481	189
Indialantic town	Brevard	2 924	2 685	1 295	985
Indian Creek village	Dade	99	82	36	34
Indian Harbour Beach city	Brevard	5 974	5 371	2 768	1 849
Indian River Shores town	Indian River	1 247	76	1 255	60
Indian Rocks Beach city	Pinellas	3 680	2 666	2 638	1 325
Indian Shores town	Pinellas	964	791	1 506	487
Inglis town	Levy	1 166	449	577	203
Interlachen town	Putnam	840	478	394	191
Inverness city	Citrus	3 965	2 299	2 126	1 050
Islandia city	Dade	11	8	6	13
Jacksonville city	Duval	541 274	'504 265	213 612	174 309
Jacksonville Beach city	Duval	15 452	'12 779	7 296	...
Jasper city	Hamilton	2 040	2 221	843	780
Jay town	Santa Rosa	627	646	271	246
Jennings town	Hamilton	745	582	272	198
Juno Beach town	Palm Beach	1 089	747	991	514
Jupiter Inlet Colony town	Palm Beach	380	396	209	163
Jupiter Island town	Martin	359	295	358	344
Jupiter town	Palm Beach	9 388	3 136	5 193	1 183
Kenneth City town	Pinellas	4 276	3 862	2 108	1 739
Key Colony Beach city	Monroe	1 022	371	1 050	463
Keystone Heights city	Clay	1 058	800	482	330
Key West city	Monroe	17 900	'29 312	8 716	'9 606
Kissimmee city	Osceola	15 331	7 119	6 536	3 003
La Belle city	Hendry	2 294	1 823	1 012	618
La Crosse town	Alachua	174	365	57	86
Lady Lake town	Lake	1 184	380	623	178
Lake Alfred city	Polk	3 145	2 847	1 275	998
Lake Bueno Vista city	Orange	1 214	112	651	54
Lake Butler city	Union	1 828	1 598	699	541
Lake City city	Columbia	9 172	10 575	3 777	3 282
Lake Clarke Shores town	Palm Beach	3 147	2 328	1 110	...

PRELIMINARY COUNTS

Table 2. Population and Housing Unit Counts for Incorporated Places: 1980 and 1970—Con.

(Counts relate to incorporated places as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes will be shown in the PC80-1-A report for this State. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Incorporated Places	Counties	Population		Housing units	
		1980 (prelim-inary)	1970	1980 (prelim-inary)	1970
Lake Hamilton town	Polk	1 512	†1 165	502	†545
Lake Helen city	Volusia	1 876	1 303	820	526
Lakeland city	Polk	48 667	†42 803	21 816	†16 481
Lake Mary city	Seminole	2 838	...	1 200	...
Lake Park town	Palm Beach	6 374	6 993	3 149	2 653
Lake Placid town	Highlands	955	656	476	245
Lake Wales city	Polk	8 394	8 240	3 714	3 063
Lake Worth city	Palm Beach	26 107	23 714	15 798	12 637
Lantana town	Palm Beach	7 959	7 126	3 979	2 768
Largo city	Pinellas	60 827	†24 230	33 493	†10 173
Lauderdale by the Sea town	Broward	2 570	2 879	2 225	2 089
Lauderdale Lakes city	Broward	25 168	10 577	12 273	3 861
Lauderhill city	Broward	36 779	8 465	19 932	3 593
Laurel Hill city	Okaloosa	609	418	233	179
Lawtey city	Bradford	689	636	292	184
Layton city	Monroe	88	100	78	79
Lazy Lake village	Broward	31	48	15	22
Lee town	Madison	295	240	108	88
Leesburg city	Lake	13 164	11 869	6 089	4 432
Lighthouse Point city	Broward	11 420	9 071	5 746	3 908
Live Oak city	Suwannee	6 408	6 830	2 682	2 362
Longboat Key town	Total	4 826	2 850	5 391	1 989
	Manatee (pt. in)	2 425	1 397	2 852	1 151
	Sarasota (pt. in)	2 401	1 453	2 539	838
Longwood city	Seminole	9 902	3 203	3 445	1 092
Lynn Haven city	Bay	6 224	4 044	2 227	1 300
Macclenny town	Baker	3 829	2 733	1 379	855
McIntosh town	Marion	408	287	195	147
Madeira Beach city	Pinellas	4 494	†4 177	3 352	†2 354
Madison city	Madison	3 423	3 737	1 457	1 231
Maitland city	Orange	8 746	7 157	3 556	2 446
Malabar town	Brevard	1 092	634	488	223
Malone town	Jackson	896	667	348	273
Manalapan town	Palm Beach	307	205	274	144
Mangonia Park town	Palm Beach	1 137	827	581	247
Margate city	Broward	35 867	8 867	16 906	3 008
Marianna city	Jackson	6 974	†7 282	2 732	†2 551
Marineland town	Total	27	13	27	5
	Flagler (pt. in)	3	2	1	1
	St. Johns (pt. in)	24	11	26	4
Mary Esther town	Okaloosa	3 520	3 192	1 316	980
Meacette city	Lake	1 049	966	435	321
Mayo town	Lafayette	883	793	354	297
Medley town	Dade	166	351	94	163
Melbourne city	Brevard	45 986	40 236	18 534	13 027
Melbourne Beach town	Brevard	2 648	2 262	1 238	771
Melbourne Village town	Brevard	1 000	597	409	234
Mexico Beach town	Bay	625	588	752	442
Miami city	Dade	335 718	334 859	146 724	125 278
Miami Beach city	Dade	90 836	87 072	60 417	51 856
Miami Shores village	Dade	9 117	9 425	3 884	3 500
Miami Springs city	Dade	12 202	13 279	5 343	4 925
Micanopy town	Alachua	661	759	327	262
Milton city	Santa Rosa	7 126	5 360	2 636	1 858
Minneola city	Lake	843	878	422	335
Miramar city	Broward	32 651	†23 997	12 170	†7 994
Monticello city	Jefferson	2 947	2 473	1 142	855
Montverde town	Lake	395	308	229	165
Moore Haven city	Glades	1 272	974	657	325
Mount Dora city	Lake	5 742	†4 646	2 740	†1 977
Mulberry city	Polk	2 939	2 701	1 028	908
Naples city	Collier	17 598	12 042	12 243	7 065
Neptune Beach city	Duval	5 306	†4 281	2 568	...
Newberry city	Alachua	1 674	1 247	678	426
New Port Richey city	Pasco	10 668	6 098	5 803	3 129
New Smyrna Beach city	Volusia	13 312	10 580	8 598	5 297
Niceville city	Okaloosa	9 499	†4 155	3 558	†1 421
Noma town	Holmes	113	...	53	...
North Bay Village city	Dade	4 891	4 831	2 966	2 657
North Lauderdale city	Broward	17 626	1 213	6 278	412
North Miami city	Dade	42 221	34 767	20 521	14 247
North Miami Beach city	Dade	32 695	†30 544	15 570	†12 501
North Palm Beach village	Palm Beach	11 138	9 035	5 739	3 194
North Port city	Sarasota	6 183	2 244	4 199	1 264
North Redington Beach town	Pinellas	1 152	768	694	416
Oak Hill city	Volusia	926	747	385	238
Oakland city	Orange	631	672	259	225
Oakland Park city	Broward	20 280	16 261	10 607	6 427
Ocala city	Marion	35 903	22 583	14 739	7 965
Ocean Breeze Park town	Martin	510	714	680	440
Ocean Ridge town	Palm Beach	1 338	1 074	1 225	800
Ocoee city	Orange	7 746	3 937	2 631	1 231
Okeechobee city	Okeechobee	4 239	3 715	1 792	1 187
Oldsmar city	Pinellas	2 496	1 538	1 048	513
Opa-locka city	Dade	14 235	11 902	5 625	3 882
Orange City city	Volusia	2 824	1 777	1 526	835
Orange Park town	Clay	8 776	†5 019	3 125	†1 553
Orchid town	Indian River	46	8	26	5
Orlando city	Orange	127 811	99 006	51 525	36 839
Ormond Beach city	Volusia	21 316	14 063	9 369	5 032
Otter Creek town	Levy	167	†230	92	†92
Oviedo city	Seminole	3 070	1 870	1 101	646
Pahokee city	Palm Beach	4 771	5 663	2 067	1 761
Painters Hill town	Flagler	37	14	39	8
Palatka city	Putnam	9 741	†9 444	3 886	†3 307
Palm Bay city	Brevard	18 015	†7 176	7 912	†2 607
Palm Beach Shores town	Palm Beach	1 151	1 214	1 253	1 026
Palm Beach town	Palm Beach	9 588	9 086	8 672	6 436
Palmetto city	Manatee	8 451	7 422	4 854	3 015
Palm Shores town	Brevard	76	202	38	89
Palm Springs village	Palm Beach	7 924	4 340	4 070	1 294
Panama City city	Bay	33 100	32 096	14 053	11 467
Panama City Beach city	Bay	2 091	67	2 422	42
Parker city	Bay	4 283	4 212	1 763	1 480
Parkland city	Broward	468	165	175	64
Paxton town	Walton	659	243	277	89
Pembroke Park town	Broward	4 767	2 949	2 993	1 342
Pembroke Pines city	Broward	35 648	†15 496	14 340	†4 671
Penney Farms town	Clay	630	561	349	279
Pennsuco town	Dade	15	74	4	19
Pensacola city	Escambia	57 130	59 507	23 274	21 063
Perry city	Taylor	7 970	7 701	3 067	2 680
Pierson town	Volusia	876	654	382	255
Pinellas Park city	Pinellas	32 475	22 287	14 616	7 981
Plantation city	Broward	48 464	23 523	18 325	6 584
Plant City city	Hillsborough	19 055	15 451	7 537	5 332
Polk City town	Polk	567	151	202	51
Pomona Park town	Putnam	793	578	496	263
Pompano Beach city	Broward	51 590	†38 587	31 740	†17 929
Ponce de Leon town	Holmes	454	288	200	133
Ponce Inlet town	Volusia	966	328	737	142
Port Orange city	Volusia	18 338	3 781	8 825	1 659
Port Richey city	Pasco	2 154	1 259	1 348	642
Port St. Joe city	Gulf	3 981	4 401	1 450	1 362
Port St. Lucie city	St. Lucie	14 751	330	6 455	434
Punta Gorda city	Charlotte	6 485	3 879	4 013	1 862
Quincy city	Gadsden	8 252	8 334	2 962	2 623
Raiford town	Union	259	...	105	...
Reddick town	Marion	628	305	248	105
Redington Beach town	Pinellas	1 676	1 583	942	759
Redington Shores town	Pinellas	2 182	1 733	2 133	1 083
Riviera Beach city	Palm Beach	25 571	21 401	13 945	7 601
Rockledge city	Brevard	11 735	10 523	4 478	3 359
Royal Palm Beach village	Palm Beach	3 350	475	1 772	137
Safety Harbor city	Pinellas	6 349	3 103	3 063	1 147
St. Augustine city	St. Johns	11 807	12 352	5 043	4 814
St. Augustine Beach city	St. Johns	1 275	632	816	285
St. Cloud city	Osceola	7 848	5 041	3 912	2 632
St. Leo town	Pasco	914	1 145	40	70
St. Lucie village	St. Lucie	601	428	311	187
St. Marks town	Wakulla	274	366	204	192
St. Petersburg city	Pinellas	233 532	†216 159	118 800	†97 073
St. Petersburg Beach city	Pinellas	9 195	8 024	6 868	4 375
San Antonio city	Pasco	531	473	218	160
Sanford city	Seminole	20 721	17 393	8 303	6 131
Sanibel city	Lee	3 340	...	4 487	...
Sarasota city	Sarasota	48 800	40 237	25 383	18 424
Satellite Beach city	Brevard	9 149	6 558	3 432	1 933
Sea Ranch Lakes village	Broward	641	660	262	313
Sebastian city	Indian River	2 835	825	1 347	348
Sebring city	Highlands	8 759	7 223	4 314	3 438
Seminole city	Pinellas	4 548	...	2 993	...
Sewall's Point town	Martin	1 196	298	452	148
Shalimar town	Okaloosa	394	578	228	192
Sneads town	Jackson	1 685	1 550	651	526
Sopchoppy city	Wakulla	445	460	208	188
South Bay city	Palm Beach	3 595	2 958	1 266	854
South Daytona city	Volusia	9 430	4 979	4 484	1 943
South Miami city	Dade	10 542	†11 780	4 597	†4 257
South Palm Beach town	Palm Beach	†1 354	188	1 607	178
South Pasadena city	Pinellas	4 201	†2 465	3 214	†1 388
Springfield city	Bay	7 073	5 949	2 547	1 880
Starke city	Bradford	5 324	4 848	2 169	1 727
Stuart city	Martin	9 282	4 820	5 320	2 065
Sunrise city	Broward	39 448	7 403	17 461	2 653
Surfside town	Dade	2 957	3 614	1 943	2 286
Sweetwater city	Dade	8 135	5 357	2 589	1 083
Tallahassee city	Leon	80 759	†72 624	33 875	†23 418
Tamarac city	Broward	28 206	†5 193	15 280	†3 391
Tampa city	Hillsborough	268 709	†277 714	114 306	†100 840
Tarpon Springs city	Pinellas	13 078	7 118	6 244	2 647
Tavares city	Lake	4 079	3 261	2 350	1 484
Temple Terrace city	Hillsborough	11 093	7 347	4 030	2 258
Tequesta village	Palm Beach	3 589	2 642	1 824	1 170
Titusville city	Brevard	31 738	30 515	12 464	10 453
Treasure Island city	Pinellas	6 350	6 120	4 958	3 075
Trenton city	Gilchrist	1 124	1 074	488	361
Umatilla city	Lake	1 848	1 600	763	641
Valparaiso city	Okaloosa	6 129	6 504	1 591	1 220
Venice city	Sarasota	12 133	6 648	8 802	3 744
Vernon city	Washington	902	691	402	270
Vero Beach city	Indian River	16 156	11 908	8 988	5 581
Virginia Gardens village	Dade	1 611	2 524	794	920
Waldo city	Alachua	965	800	414	303
Ward Ridge city	Gulf	114	8	31	2
Wauchula city	Hardee	3 004	3 007	1 523	1 172
Wausau town	Washington	347	288	138	107

PRELIMINARY COUNTS

Table 2. Population and Housing Unit Counts for Incorporated Places: 1980 and 1970—Con.

(Counts relate to incorporated places as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes will be shown in the PC80-1-A report for this State. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Incorporated Places	Counties	Population		Housing units	
		1980 (preliminary)	1970	1980 (preliminary)	1970
Webster city	Sumter	868	739	352	248
Weeki Wachee city	Hernando	8	76	10	30
Welaka town	Putnam	479	496	253	237
West Melbourne city	Brevard	5 052	3 050	2 032	980
West Miami city	Dade	6 063	5 494	2 205	2 023
West Palm Beach city	Palm Beach	58 473	57 375	29 309	24 351
Westville town	Holmes	341	...	135	...
Wewahitchka town	Gulf	1 684	1 733	738	598
White Springs town	Hamilton	762	767	299	254
Wildwood city	Sumter	2 663	2 082	1 196	754
Williston city	Levy	2 223	1 939	870	691
Wilton Manors city	Broward	12 718	10 948	6 203	4 321
Windermere town	Orange	1 303	894	470	328
Winter Garden city	Orange	6 673	5 153	2 800	1 878
Winter Haven city	Polk	21 133	16 136	10 260	6 542
Winter Park city	Orange	22 320	21 895	9 626	8 276
Winter Springs city	Seminole	10 393	...	3 881	...
Worthington Springs town	Union	220	214	80	66
Yankeetown town	Levy	594	490	401	317
Zephyrhills city	Pasco	5 795	3 369	4 024	1 830
Zolfo Springs town	Hardee	1 234	1 117	580	320

Table 3. Population and Housing Unit Counts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): 1980 and 1970

(Counts relate to SMSA's designated as of January 1, 1980. For meaning of symbols, see text)

SMSA's	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (preliminary)	1970	1980 (preliminary)	1970
BRADENTON, FLA.				
The area	146 048	97 115	84 474	42 841
Bradenton city	29 579	21 040	15 250	9 351
Outside central city	116 469	76 075	69 224	33 490
Manatee County	146 048	97 115	84 474	42 841
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.				
The area	249 436	169 487	121 930	70 605
Daytona Beach city	53 608	45 327	25 954	19 102
Outside central city	195 828	124 160	95 976	51 503
Volusia County	249 436	169 487	121 930	70 605
FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD, FLA.				
The area	998 851	'620 100	477 222	'253 320
Inside central cities	270 867	246 463	135 407	'107 551
Fort Lauderdale city	154 035	139 590	80 479	'63 443
Hollywood city	116 832	106 873	54 928	44 108
Outside central cities	727 984	'373 637	341 815	'145 769
Broward County	998 851	'620 100	477 222	'253 320
FORT MYERS-CAPE CORAL, FLA.				
The area	204 314	105 216	111 195	43 511
Inside central cities	68 508	...	32 281	...
Cape Coral city	31 884	...	15 898	...
Fort Myers city	36 624	27 351	16 383	10 195
Outside central cities	135 806	...	78 914	...
Lee County	204 314	105 216	111 195	43 511
GAINESVILLE, FLA.				
The area	146 534	104 764	58 212	33 538
Gainesville city	72 270	64 510	26 923	20 312
Outside central city	74 264	40 254	31 289	13 226
Alachua County	146 534	104 764	58 212	33 538
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.				
The area	736 343	'621 827	291 722	'206 274
Jacksonville city	541 274	'504 265	213 612	174 309
Outside central city	195 069	'117 562	78 110	'31 965
Baker County	15 278	9 242	4 546	2 352
Clay County	67 089	32 059	24 368	10 988
Duval County	571 446	528 865	227 169	174 309
Nassau County	32 929	20 626	13 307	6 785
St. Johns County	49 601	'31 035	22 332	'11 840
LAKELAND-WINTER HAVEN, FLA.				
The area	321 919	'228 515	134 779	'81 244
Inside central cities	69 800	'58 939	32 076	'23 023
Lakeland city	48 667	'42 803	21 816	'16 481
Winter Haven city	21 133	16 136	10 260	6 542
Outside central cities	252 119	'169 576	102 703	'58 221
Polk County	321 919	'228 515	134 779	'81 244
MELBOURNE-TITUSVILLE-COCOA, FLA.				
The area	270 481	230 006	113 754	77 981
Inside central cities	93 745	86 861	37 673	29 133
Cocoa city	16 021	16 110	6 675	5 653
Melbourne city	45 986	40 236	18 534	13 027
Titusville city	31 738	30 515	12 464	10 453
Outside central cities	176 736	143 145	76 081	48 848
Brevard County	270 481	230 006	113 754	77 981
MIAMI, FLA.				
The area	1 572 842	1 267 792	656 419	453 908
Miami city	335 718	334 859	146 724	125 278
Outside central city	1 237 124	932 933	509 695	328 630
Dade County	1 572 842	1 267 792	656 419	453 908
ORLANDO, FLA.				
The area	694 645	453 270	275 964	156 284
Orlando city	127 811	99 006	51 525	36 839
Outside central city	566 834	354 264	224 439	119 445
Orange County	467 763	344 311	184 386	117 298
Osceola County	49 103	25 267	23 674	10 540
Seminole County	177 779	83 692	67 904	28 446
PANAMA CITY, FLA.				
The area	97 175	75 283	42 856	26 978
Panama City city	33 100	32 096	14 053	11 467
Outside central city	64 075	43 187	28 803	15 511
Bay County	97 175	75 283	42 856	26 978
PENSACOLA, FLA.				
The area	284 408	243 075	108 751	77 292
Pensacola city	57 130	59 507	23 274	21 063
Outside central city	227 278	183 568	85 477	56 229
Escambia County	228 657	205 334	88 413	65 141
Santa Rosa County	55 751	37 741	20 338	12 151
SARASOTA, FLA.				
The area	201 731	120 413	113 718	56 242
Sarasota city	48 800	40 237	25 383	18 424
Outside central city	152 931	80 176	88 335	37 818
Sarasota County	201 731	120 413	113 718	56 242
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.				
The area	157 076	109 355	64 728	35 302
Tallahassee city	80 759	'72 624	33 875	'23 418
Outside central city	76 317	'36 731	30 853	'11 884
Leon County	146 382	103 047	59 670	32 576
Wakulla County	10 694	6 308	5 058	2 726
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.				
The area	1 550 035	1 088 549	745 340	432 142
Inside central cities	502 241	'493 874	233 106	'197 914
St. Petersburg city	233 532	'216 159	118 800	'97 073
Tampa city	268 709	'277 714	114 306	'100 840
Outside central cities	1 047 794	'594 675	512 234	'234 228
Hillsborough County	640 537	490 265	263 799	168 555
Pasco County	188 815	75 955	99 442	34 816
Pinellas County	720 683	522 329	382 099	228 771
WEST PALM BEACH-BOCA RATON, FLA.				
The area	551 961	'348 993	295 236	'141 363
Inside central cities	108 627	85 881	55 137	36 558
Boca Raton city	50 154	28 506	25 828	12 207
West Palm Beach city	58 473	57 375	29 309	24 351
Outside central cities	443 334	'263 112	240 099	'104 805
Palm Beach County	551 961	'348 993	295 236	'141 363

PRELIMINARY COUNTS

Table 4. Population and Housing Unit Counts for Congressional Districts: 1980 and 1970

[Counts relate to congressional districts as delineated for the 96th Congress. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The State Congressional Districts	Population		Housing units	
	1980 (preliminary)	1970[1]	1980 (preliminary)	1970[1]
The State	9 567 112	'6791418	4 357 870	'2527596
First	548 586	452 562	220 869	149 393
Second	599 701	452 633	238 241	145 712
Third	460 133	452 841	179 438	147 745
Fourth	708 305	452 076	322 901	172 794
Fifth	863 281	452 965	400 965	176 652
Sixth	594 902	452 615	314 378	197 979
Seventh	589 725	452 820	244 540	156 405
Eighth	640 616	451 776	306 921	175 881
Ninth	563 203	452 923	232 906	157 081
Tenth	865 609	452 848	454 835	186 612
Eleventh	814 828	452 170	425 561	187 685
Twelfth	635 100	453 053	293 654	179 026
Thirteenth	567 812	452 817	234 115	158 714
Fourteenth	486 939	452 663	216 127	173 824
Fifteenth	628 372	452 681	272 427	161 098

[1]Population counts for congressional districts are based on 1970 census complete-count data; housing unit counts are based on 1970 census sample data. These counts may not add to State totals because of post 1970 census corrections which were not assigned by congressional district and also because of sampling variability for housing unit counts.

Because of late changes in the data, the population and housing unit counts for 1980 shown in the tables of this report for the following areas are superseded by the numbers below. Changes to these areas may affect the totals for the higher levels of geography in which they are located.

Area	Population	Housing units
The State	9 579 963	4 365 873
Broward County	1 005 507	482 090
Deerfield Beach division	73 345	40 966
Deerfield Beach city	38 124	22 208
Charlotte County	57 980	34 575
Grove City Rotonda division	9 976	7 526
Dade County	1 573 817	656 988
Miami Beach division	121 116	80 746
Golden Beach town	609	275
Surfside town	3 763	2 441
Martin County:		
Stuart division:		
Stuart city	9 960	5 933
Monroe County	62 798	37 838
Key West division	31 488	14 513
Key West city	24 204	11 530
Pinellas County:		
St Petersburg division:		
St. Petersburg Beach city (pt.)	1 642	889
Sumter County	23 784	11 048
Sumter South division	13 123	6 285
Volusia County	250 924	122 392
De Land division	36 747	16 131
De Land city	15 252	6 610

CENSUS '80 ADVANCE

1980 Census of Population and Housing

August 1979

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Bureau of the Census

Tentative Publication and Computer Tape Program

The results of the 1980 census will be released as soon as they are tabulated and assembled. Three major media will be utilized: (1) printed reports, (2) magnetic computer tapes, and (3) microfiche.

Announcement and order forms for these materials will be available from the Subscriber Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census; the Census Bureau Regional Offices; the U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After publication, census reports are on file in many libraries and also will be available for examination at any Commerce District Office or Census Regional Office.

In this leaflet, the publication program is described in three sections: (1) joint population and housing census reports, (2) population census reports, and (3) housing census reports. It should be noted that a number of the population reports will contain some housing data and a number of housing reports some population data. Also, note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census-designated (or "unincorporated") places, as well as to towns/townships in 11 specified States (namely, the 6 New England States, the 3 mid-Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Following the description of the publication program are sections on the computer tape program, microfiche, certain additional information on the 1980 census data, and the 100-percent and sample subject items included in the 1980 census.

Inquiries concerning any phase of the data dissemination program of the 1980 census may be addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. The content and timing of the program outlined in this leaflet are subject to change. Revised versions of this leaflet will be issued as necessary.

Printed Reports

Joint Population and Housing Census Reports

Preliminary

One series will be issued based on preliminary population and housing unit counts as compiled in the census field offices. These figures will be superseded by those in the advance and final reports.

Series PHC(P)
To be issued:
Aug.-Oct. 1980

Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts. One report for each State, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and other outlying areas, showing preliminary population and housing unit counts for the State, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as designated prior to the census, and congressional districts (CD's). The series will include a U.S. summary report.

Advance

One series will be issued presenting final population and housing unit counts prior to their publication in final reports.

Series PHC(V)
To be issued:
Nov. 1980-
Feb. 1981

Final Population and Housing Unit Counts. This series will have a report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and other outlying areas, and the United States. Official population and housing unit counts will be presented for the State, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census designated places, SMSA's, and congressional districts.

Final

Series PHC(1)
To be issued:
Jan.-July 1981

Block Statistics. One report for each SMSA showing data for individual blocks on selected 100-percent housing and population subjects. The series will also include a report for each State presenting block statistics for cities of 10,000 or more outside SMSA's and for the communities outside SMSA's which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1980 census.

Series PHC(2)
To be issued:
Sept. 1981-
Apr. 1982

Census Tracts. One report for each SMSA and one for the tracted balance of each State, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census. Some tables will be based on the 100-percent tabulations, others on the sample tabulations. The 100-percent data, which will be prepared first, will be made available at the cost of reproduction as they are completed. Statistics will be presented for SMSA's, central cities, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants by census tracts.

Series PHC(3)
To be issued:
Sept. 1981-
Apr. 1982

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units. One report for each State and the District of Columbia, showing selected population and housing data for each SMSA and the 39,000 general-purpose local governments in the United States. Some tables will be based on the 100-percent tabulations, others on the sample tabulations. For each State, the former will be prepared several months prior to publication of the full report. Copies of these data will be purchasable at the cost of reproduction as they are completed, beginning around November 1980.

Population Census Reports

Final

Volume I. Characteristics of the Population. This volume will consist of separate reports for the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. For each of these 57 areas, the data will first be issued in four separate paper-bound chapters designated as A, B, C, and D. The four chapters will then be assembled and issued in hard-cover, parts 1-57. These parts will be issued in 1982. The 57 chapters A will be assembled and issued (in mid-1981) in a hard-cover edition, designated as Part A. (For the outlying areas other than Puerto Rico, all the data on characteristics of the population will be included in chapter B.)

Series PC(1)-A
To be issued:
Dec. 1980-
Apr. 1981

Number of Inhabitants. Final official population counts will be presented for States, counties, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, incorporated places, and census designated places.

Series PC(1)-B
To be issued:
Feb.-Aug. 1981

General Population Characteristics. Statistics on age, sex, race, Spanish origin, marital status, and household relationship will be presented for States, counties, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, Indian reservations, and Alaskan native villages.

Series PC(1)-C
To be issued:
Sept. 1981-
Apr. 1982

General Social and Economic Characteristics. These reports will focus on the population subjects collected on a sample basis. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, Indian reservations, and Alaskan native villages.

Series PC(1)-D
To be issued:
Dec. 1981-
Sept. 1982

Detailed Population Characteristics. These reports will cover most of the population subjects collected on a sample basis, presenting the data in considerable detail cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics. Each subject will be shown for the State and large SMSA's. Some subjects will also be shown for central cities of large SMSA's.

Series PC(2)
To be issued:
1982

Volume II. Subject Reports. Each report in this volume will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed sample information and cross-relationships will generally be provided on a national and/or regional level; in a few reports, data for States, large cities, SMSA's, or Indian reservations will also be shown. Some of the characteristics to be covered are national origin, race, Spanish origin, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, income, and poverty status.

Housing Census Reports

Final

Volume I. Characteristics of Housing Units. This volume will consist of separate reports for the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. For each of these 57 areas, the data will first be issued in two separate paper-bound chapters, designated as A and B. The two chapters will then be assembled and issued in hard-cover, parts 1-57. These parts will mostly be issued in the fall of 1982. (For the outlying areas other than Puerto Rico, all the housing data will be included in chapter A.)

Series HC(1)-A
To be issued:
Feb.-Aug. 1981

General Housing Characteristics. Statistics on 100-percent housing subjects will be presented for States, counties, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, Indian reservations, and Alaskan native villages.

Series HC(1)-B To be issued: Sept. 1981- Apr. 1982	**Detailed Housing Characteristics.** These reports will focus on the housing subjects collected on a sample basis. Data will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, Indian reservations, and Alaskan native villages.
Series HC(2) To be issued: Dec. 1981- Sept. 1982	**Volume II. Metropolitan Housing Characteristics.** These reports will cover most of the 1980 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There will be one report for each SMSA, presenting data for the SMSA and its component large cities, as well as a report for each State.
Series HC(3) To be issued: 1982	**Volume III. Subject Reports.** Each report in this volume will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-classification will generally be provided on a national and/or regional level. Among the subjects under consideration are housing characteristics by household composition, housing of senior citizens, space utilization and structural characteristics of the housing inventory, mover households, mobile homes, housing of selected racial groups, etc.
Series HC(4) To be issued: 1982	**Volume IV. Components of Inventory Change.** A series of reports for the United States based on a sample survey to be conducted in the fall of 1980. Subject content will be similar to that of 1970 Housing Census Volume IV.
Series HC(5) To be issued: 1982	**Volume V. Residential Finance.** A national report based on a sample survey to be conducted in the fall of 1980. Subject content will be similar to that of 1970 Housing Census Volume V.

Computer Tapes

The major portion of the results of the 1980 census will be provided in a set of five summary tape files (STF's) or tabulation counts. To help meet the needs of census users, these STF's are being designed to provide data with much greater subject and geographic detail than it is feasible or desirable to publish in printed reports. The data so tabulated will be available—subject to the suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality—on magnetic computer tape, printouts, and microform, at the cost of preparing the copy. (As the balance of the data dissemination program is developed, additional computer tapes may be made available.)

The first two STF's will relate to the subject items collected on a 100-percent basis in the census. STF 3, STF 4, and STF 5 will relate to the subject items collected on a sample basis in the census, and will also generally include sample data on the 100-percent items for purposes of cross-classification. The respective sets of subject items are listed on page 5 of this leaflet.

All of the STF's will be arranged so that the tapes for individual States can be purchased separately. The anticipated cost per reel, at this time, is approximately $80 (tape included). Once again, please note that the release dates for the 1980 Summary Tape Files are tentative and subject to change.

Summary Tape Files

To be available: Nov. 1980- July 1981	**STF 1**—approximately 300 categories of 100-percent population and housing data for blocks and block groups (BG's) in blocked areas, and enumeration districts (ED's) in unblocked areas, census tracts, places, county subdivisions, counties, congressional districts, SMSA's, and States. —Source of the PHC(V), PHC(1), a part of the PHC(3), and PC(1)-A reports.
To be available: Jan.-Aug. 1981	**STF 2** currently in the design stage, will provide more detailed 100-percent population and housing data for census tracts, Indian reservations, Alaskan native villages, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, counties, urbanized areas, SMSA's, SCSA's, and States. —Source of the PC(1)-B, HC(1)-A, and a part of the PHC(2) reports.
To be available: Sept. 1981- Apr. 1982	**STF 3**—currently in the planning stage, will provide sample population and housing data for ED's/BG's, census tracts, county subdivisions, places, counties, States, and 5-digit ZIP code areas. —Source of a part of the PHC(3) report.
To be available: Sept. 1981- Apr. 1982	**STF 4** currently in the design stage, will provide more detailed sample population and housing data for census tracts, Indian reservations, Alaskan native villages, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, counties, urbanized areas, SMSA's, SCSA's, and States. —Source of the PC(1)-C, HC(1)-B, and a part of the PHC(2) reports.
To be available: Apr. 1982- Sept. 1982	**STF 5**—currently in the planning stage, will provide highly detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, and large cities and counties. —Source of the PC(1)-D and HC(2) reports.

To be available: Nov. 1980-Apr. 1981	**Special Population Summary Prepared in Accordance with Public Law 94-171**—contains counts for total population, major race groups, and Spanish/Hispanic origin. Data will be provided for blocks, ED's/BG's, census tracts, election precincts (where applicable), places, county subdivisions, counties, and States. —Used for legislative reapportionment/redistricting purposes.
To be available: Nov. 1980-Apr. 1981	**Master Area Reference Files (MARF)**—contains numeric codes and names (where appropriate) of geographic areas, and selected population and housing counts. —For use in conjunction with the summary tape files.
To be available: July 1980	**GBF/DIME Files**—computerized versions of the Metropolitan Map Series, which generally covers the urbanized portions of SMSA's. —Used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding).
To be available: May-Aug. 1982	**Public-Use Sample**—samples of census records containing questionnaire responses for a representative sample of households. No names or addresses will appear in the sample, and the geographic areas identified will be sufficiently large to avoid disclosure.

Microfiche

The 1980 printed reports will also be available on microfiche. There are several other proposals regarding unpublished data being considered by the Bureau at this time. When a final decision is made concerning the 1980 microfiche program, it will be described in detail in later editions of this leaflet.

Additional Information

Several of the publication series and summary tape files will include separate distributions for Blacks, American Indians, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and for persons of Spanish origin. These data will appear in the PC(1)-B, C, and D reports, HC(1)-A and B reports, HC(2) reports, and PHC(2) reports; and in the summary tape files.

Priority in processing of the results of the 1980 census will be given to the official population counts needed for apportionment, legisiative redistricting, and other purposes. The first population figures to be issued will be the preliminary summations made in the field offices which will be released locally and then reproduced in the PHC(P) reports. Starting in November 1980, the official figures will become available, a State at a time, in the PHC(V) and PC(1)-A reports and on STF 1 tapes. The law requires that the Census Bureau transmit to the President by January 1, 1981, the official State totals and the new apportionment of Representatives among the several States. The law also requires that the tape files of the **Special Population Summary Prepared in Accordance with Public Law 94-171** be issued by April 1, 1981.

By July 1981, the last of the State STF 1 tapes will become available and by April 1981, the last of the State PC(1)-A reports will be issued. The order of processing the States during this period is determined by such considerations as date of completion of the field work, size of State, and complexity of tabulation. The STF 1 will yield official counts for political areas recognized by the Census Bureau. Official population counts for city blocks will become available in the PHC(1) reports and the STF 1 tapes.

To use the computer tape information for enumeration districts, block groups, tracts, and blocks, it is necessary to have the maps which provide the necessary geographic information. These maps will be available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

Subject Items Included in the 1980 Census

100-Percent Items

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent

Housing

Number of units at address
Access to unit
Complete plumbing facilities
Number of rooms
Tenure (whether unit is owned or rented)
Condominium identification
Value of home (owner-occupied units and condominiums)
Contract rent (renter-occupied units)
Vacant for rent, for sale, etc.; and duration of vacancy

*Sample Items**

Population

School enrollment
Educational attainment
State or foreign country of birth
Citizenship and year of immigration
Current language and English proficiency
Ancestry
Place of residence five years ago
Activity five years ago
Veteran status and period of service
Presence of disability or handicap
Children ever born
Marital history
Employment status last week
Hours worked last week
Place of work
Travel time to work
Means of transportation to work
Number of persons in carpool
Year last worked
Industry
Occupation
Type of employment
Number of weeks worked in 1979
Usual hours worked per week in 1979
Number of weeks looking for work in 1979
Amount of income in 1979 by source

Housing

Type of unit and units in structure
Stories in building and presence of elevator
Year built
Year moved into this house
Acreage and crop sales
Source of water
Sewage disposal
Heating equipment
Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking
Costs of utilities and fuels
Complete kitchen facilities
Number of bedrooms
Number of bathrooms
Telephone
Air conditioning
Number of automobiles
Number of light trucks and vans
Homeowner shelter costs for mortgage, real estate taxes, and hazard insurance

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*For most areas of the country in 1980, one out of every six housing units or households will receive the sample form. Areas estimated to contain 2,500 or fewer persons in 1980 will have a 3-out-of-every-6 sampling rate, which is required in order to obtain reliable statistics needed for participation in certain Federal programs.

APPENDIX II

Appendix II includes the following items:

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Projected Employment by Industry:
Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, 1990.

	Totals	Dade	Broward	Palm Beach
Total	1,757,217	1,002,675	473,108	279,434
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	15,867	6,344	3,750	5,773
Mining	775	482	200	93
Construction	112,583	49,381	38,421	24,781
Manufacturing	208,615	127,055	50,407	31,153
Transportation and Public Utilities	110,659	81,346	20,369	8,944
Wholesale Trade	100,127	70,926	20,016	9,185
Retail Trade	348,031	177,301	112,941	57,789
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	150,596	82,642	44,068	23,886
Services	485,345	280,134	128,410	76,801
Government	207,246	120,514	52,745	33,987
Farm	17,371	6,549	3,780	7,042

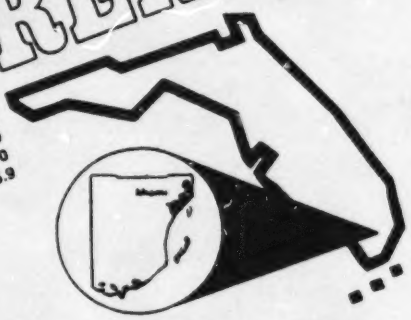
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Projection of Economic Activity in the U.S. (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Computer Tapes, released 1981).

Miami (Dade County) SMSA LABOR MARKET TRENDS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Employment Security

1979 Annual Average
Civilian Labor Force 714,459
Employment 672,389
Unemployment 42,070
Unemployment Rate 5.9



LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

January 1981 — Letter No. 419

MIAMI SMSA	Year Ending December 1980	Year Ending December 1979	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	730,800	714,500	+ 2.3
*Employment	668,000	672,400	+ 2.3
*Unemployment	42,800	42,100	+ 1.7
*Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.9	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	716,900	699,500	+ 2.5
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	5,200	5,400	- 3.7
Insured Unemployment	12,600	11,200	+12.5

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE: Twelve-month average labor market data for the Miami SMSA continue to show an upward trend in employment. The rise in employment from the year ending December 1979 to the year ending December 1980 was 2.3 percent, while the civilian labor force also increased 2.3 percent. On the negative side, unemployment increased 1.7 percent and insured unemployment rose by 12.5 percent between the two periods.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT RISES OVER THE MONTH: Employment in Miami SMSA nonfarm establishments increased 4,400 from November to December 1980. The rise in employment is expected at this time of the year due to the arrival of winter tourists and to the increase in retail sales for the holiday season. Each of the major industry divisions, with the exception of services and government, had increased employment for the month of December.

The wholesale and retail trade division exhibited the largest increase in employment over the month. The increase of 3,000 in this division represents 68 percent of the total monthly increase of all nonfarm establishments. Retail trade accounted for a major part of the increase (+2,500 jobs). This December job gain, in addition to the November gain of 400 jobs, indicates that employers were expecting the tourist season to remain strong. All other major divisions showed either minor gains or losses in employment from November to December.

December 1980	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FLORIDA	3,967,400	3,768,000	199,400	5.0
*Miami SMSA (Dade County)	736,959	698,742	38,217	5.2

Because of problems in the seasonal employment patterns of Florida's monthly labor force data, caution should be exercised in using these data for short-term economic analysis. These data are not seasonally adjusted and are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA.
*Data are adjusted to monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood (Broward County)

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

SMSA LABOR MARKET TRENDS

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Employment Security

1979 Annual Average
Civilian Labor Force 404,368
Employment 382,720
Unemployment 21,648
Unemployment Rate 5.4

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

January 1981 — Letter No. 354

Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA	Year Ending December 1980	Year Ending December 1979	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	411,300	404,300	+ 1.7
*Employment	392,100	382,700	+ 2.5
*Unemployment	19,200	21,600	-11.1
*Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.3	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	332,400	323,900	+ 2.6
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	2,500	2,700	- 7.4
Insured Unemployment	5,900	6,000	- 1.7

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS: The 12-month averages for the year ending December 1980 reflect an improved status in comparison to the same period last year. Both the civilian labor force and employment showed slight gains. The unemployment decrease of 11.1 percent kept the average unemployment rate under 5.0 percent.

Both unemployment compensation initial claims and insured unemployment declined between these periods. These indicators reflect a favorable economic climate for the area.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 4,200 jobs between November and December 1980. Most of the gain occurred in the wholesale and retail trade industry division (+2,000) and in the services and mining industry division (+1,700). The construction industry also reported a strong increase of 700 jobs during this period. The remaining major industry divisions revealed little or no changes. Eating and drinking places (in the wholesale and retail trade industry division) and amusement and recreation services (in the services and mining industry division) experienced the greatest increases within those major industry divisions. These industries are expected to show employment growth during the first quarter of 1981, traditionally the height of the tourist season.

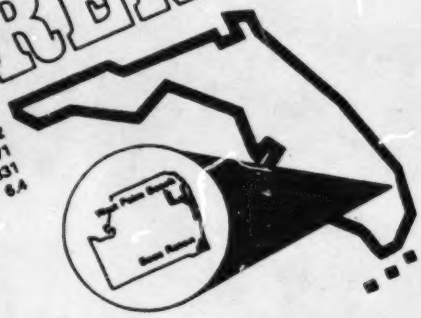
December 1980	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FLORIDA	3,967,400	3,768,000	199,400	5.0
*Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood SMSA (Broward County)	414,045	398,109	15,936	3.8

Because of problems in the seasonal employment patterns of Florida's monthly labor force data, caution should be exercised in using these data for short-term economic analysis. These data are not seasonally adjusted and are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA.
*Data are adjusted to monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

West Palm Beach-Boca Raton (Palm Beach County)

SMSA LABOR MARKET TRENDS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Employment Security

1979 Annual Average
Civilian Labor Force 222,502
Employment 208,171
Unemployment 14,331
Unemployment Rate 6.4

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

January 1981 — Letter No. 347

West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSA	Year Ending December 1980	Year Ending December 1979	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	232,500	222,500	+ 4.5
*Employment	218,800	208,200	+ 5.1
*Unemployment	13,700	14,300	- 4.2
*Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.4	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	204,200	193,700	+ 5.4
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	1,700	1,700	0
Insured Unemployment	4,000	3,600	+11.1

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT UP 12.1 PERCENT: From December 1979 to December 1980, twelve-month average total employment increased 5.1 percent in Palm Beach County. Average unemployment declined 4.2 percent. These changes resulted in a 4.5 percent increase in the average civilian labor force and a decline in the average unemployment rate from 6.4 to 5.9 percent. Similarly, the 1980 average civilian labor force for the state increased 2.1 percent and unemployment declined 0.3 percent, resulting in a slight decline of the unemployment rate from 6.0 to 5.9 percent.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT UP 3,900 SINCE NOVEMBER: Nonfarm wage and salary employment in Palm Beach County increased 3,900 (1.9 percent) between November and December 1980. Most of the employment gains were seasonal and occurred mainly in the wholesale/retail trade industry division and in the services and mining industry division. Most of the employment increases in the manufacturing industry division took place in sugar mills (food and kindred products industry) because of increased sugarcane harvesting. Employment in the construction division increased as building contractors began work on new projects. In the wholesale/retail trade industry division, general merchandise stores, apparel and accessories stores, and eating and drinking places added employees because of the Christmas shopping season and increasing tourist traffic. In the services and mining industry division, hotels and other lodging places, recreation (except motion pictures), and membership organizations gained in employment due to the growing influx of tourists.

December 1980	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FLORIDA	3,967,400	3,768,000	199,400	5.0
*West Palm Beach-Boca Raton SMSA (Palm Beach County)	244,941	233,323	11,618	4.7

Because of problems in the seasonal employment patterns of Florida's monthly labor force data, caution should be exercised in using these data for short-term economic analysis. These data are not seasonally adjusted and are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA.
*Data are adjusted to monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

News

United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

USDL PRESS RELEASE NUMBER: 81-47

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FOR RELEASE: Immediate
Monday, January 19, 1981

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA UNEMPLOYMENT: NOVEMBER 1980

Unemployment rates were higher in November 1980 than in November 1979 in 43 of the 50 States, about the same number as in the preceding 4 months, according to preliminary estimates released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Thirty-eight States had increases of 1.0 percentage point or more-- also about the same number as in the preceding 2 months. However, the number of States with increases of 2.0 percentage points or more was considerably below previous months-- 12 States had such increases in the rate in November compared with 17-19 during the August to October period, and a high of 23 States in July. The national unemployment rate (7.1 percent not seasonally adjusted) rose 1.5 percentage points from November 1979 to November 1980.

States

As in most months of 1980, the North Central Region had the greatest number of States with large over-the-year unemployment rate increases; six of the 12 States reporting increases of 2.0 percentage points or more were in this region. Increases of this magnitude were also reported in two Western States (Idaho and Utah), three Southern States (Kentucky, Oklahoma, and West Virginia), and Vermont in the Northeast.

Declining employment in the construction industry was a factor in nearly all of the States with large over-the-year unemployment rate increases. Lower employment levels than a year earlier in motor vehicle, machinery, primary and fabricated metals, and other auto-related industries continued to affect most of the North Central States. In Idaho, employment declines in lumber and wood products, trade, and government were a factor. In West Virginia and Kentucky, employment decreased throughout most industry sectors, including mining, durable goods manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade. In Vermont and Oklahoma, continued labor force expansion coupled with a slowing of employment growth over the period contributed to the rise in joblessness.

Five States had lower unemployment rates in November 1980 than a year earlier-- Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, and Massachusetts. However, only in Delaware was the reduction substantial (-1.9 percentage points), reflecting last year's unusually high rate because of a large one-month employment cutback in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Five States (Alabama, Alaska, Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia) had unemployment rates of 8.5 percent or more in November 1980 compared with two States (Alaska and Delaware) a year earlier. In contrast, only Nebraska reported an unemployment rate below 4.5 percent in November 1980, compared with 13 States in November 1979. (See map.)

Metropolitan Areas

Unemployment rates increased by 1.0 percentage point or more from November 1979 to November 1980 in 132 of the 214 metropolitan areas, with increases of at least 2.0 percentage points in 62 areas. However, this represents an improvement from the summer when 150 areas had over-the-year increases of 1.0 percentage points or more and 85 areas had increases of at least 2.0 percentage points.

Seven areas, all in the industrial North Central region, had unemployment rate increases of at least 5.0 percentage points-- Rockford, Illinois; Battle Creek, Bay City, Flint, Jackson, and Muskegon, Michigan; and Youngstown, Ohio. In contrast, rate decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more from a year earlier were reported in seven areas. However, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and Wilmington, Delaware, were the only areas where the unemployment rate fell more than 2.0 percentage points. During most months of 1980, the rates in both areas have been above the corresponding year-ago rates.

The number of areas with relatively high unemployment continued to be considerably greater than a year ago-- 47 areas had rates of 8.5 percent or more in November 1980, compared with 15 a year earlier. At the other end of the spectrum, considerably fewer areas had relatively low unemployment rates (below 4.5 percent) in November 1980 than a year before-- 20 areas compared with 62 areas in November 1979.

Three Michigan areas had the highest unemployment rates in November 1980-- Flint and Muskegon (15.2 percent) and Bay City (14.0 percent). In contrast, Lafayette, Louisiana, and Lincoln, Nebraska, had the lowest rates (3.5 percent), followed by Richmond, Virginia (3.6 percent).

Labor force and unemployment by State and selected metropolitan areas

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Labor force			Unemployment					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	NOV. 1979	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980P	NOV. 1979	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980P	NOV. 1979	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980P
ALABAMA	1,638.3	1,650.8	1,649.5	113.4	144.7	144.0	6.9	8.8	8.7
Birmingham	379.3	387.2	387.6	24.2	38.9	37.3	6.4	10.1	9.8
Huntsville	137.6	139.0	139.1	8.9	11.7	11.7	6.5	8.4	8.4
Mobile	180.8	178.8	180.1	13.0	13.5	12.9	7.2	7.6	7.2
Montgomery	120.2	117.6	117.5	6.7	9.2	9.1	5.6	7.8	7.7
Tuscaloosa	52.0	52.6	52.7	2.8	4.0	4.1	5.4	7.6	7.7
ALASKA	177.1	187.3	183.7	15.0	16.1	16.9	8.5	8.6	9.2
ARIZONA	1,086.8	1,147.2	1,160.6	54.9	80.4	79.1	5.1	7.0	6.8
Phoenix	664.9	698.6	706.9	29.7	42.5	42.4	4.5	6.1	6.0
Tucson	195.5	208.8	211.8	8.5	13.4	12.6	4.4	6.4	5.9
ARKANSAS	959.0	1,000.8	973.7	57.1	73.5	71.8	6.0	7.3	7.4
Fayetteville–Springdale	76.5	78.9	78.2	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.9	4.7
Fort Smith[1]	83.0	84.6	83.2	6.3	8.2	7.6	7.6	9.7	9.1
Little Rock–North Little Rock	185.9	192.7	189.6	7.5	11.7	10.8	4.0	6.1	5.7
Pine Bluff	38.8	39.6	38.6	1.9	2.7	2.7	5.0	6.9	7.0
CALIFORNIA[2]	11,091.0	11,245.4	11,308.8	632.2	748.1	797.1	5.7	6.7	7.0
Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove	1,084.1	1,099.4	1,124.0	40.2	46.0	46.0	3.7	4.2	4.1
Bakersfield	177.1	174.6	179.3	17.2	13.2	15.8	9.7	7.6	8.8
Fresno	252.4	260.9	258.3	20.9	21.4	24.4	8.3	8.2	9.4
Los Angeles–Long Beach[3]	3,561.0	3,640.0	3,612.0	165.0	264.0	292.0	4.6	7.3	8.1
Modesto	131.5	135.8	133.8	14.2	13.4	15.8	10.8	9.8	11.8
Oxnard–Simi Valley–Ventura	223.1	225.7	229.7	16.2	16.1	17.5	7.3	7.1	7.6
Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario	579.6	588.8	601.6	36.3	45.0	44.4	6.3	7.6	7.4
Sacramento	467.5	473.2	483.0	31.3	32.9	36.1	6.7	7.0	7.5
Salinas–Seaside–Monterey	126.7	128.2	127.8	10.1	8.5	11.5	8.0	6.6	9.0
San Diego	739.0	751.3	765.1	42.7	49.8	50.4	5.8	6.6	6.6
San Francisco–Oakland	1,604.3	1,592.9	1,620.5	78.8	85.7	84.4	4.9	5.4	5.2
San Jose	723.0	736.5	745.0	34.0	37.8	35.7	4.7	5.1	4.8
Santa Barbara–Santa Maria–Lompoc	146.1	146.2	147.5	7.5	7.8	7.6	5.1	5.3	5.1
Santa Rosa	128.9	130.5	129.9	8.0	8.1	8.9	6.2	6.2	6.9
Stockton	160.6	168.0	160.9	16.8	14.4	15.6	10.5	8.6	9.7
Vallejo–Fairfield–Napa	123.6	126.7	127.2	8.1	7.8	8.4	6.5	6.2	6.6
COLORADO	1,407.2	1,488.4	1,475.3	62.7	94.2	95.1	4.5	6.3	6.4
Denver–Boulder	839.0	880.6	879.4	33.4	52.0	52.8	4.0	5.9	6.0
CONNECTICUT	1,589.1	1,605.1	1,612.6	75.6	90.2	93.0	4.8	5.6	5.8
Bridgeport	193.3	196.8	197.9	9.9	11.9	11.9	5.1	6.1	6.0
Hartford	383.0	388.7	390.8	15.4	18.6	20.0	4.0	4.8	5.1
New Britain	73.4	74.8	74.7	3.7	4.6	4.2	5.1	6.1	5.6
New Haven–West Haven	203.5	209.3	211.1	10.6	13.2	14.0	5.2	6.3	6.6
Stamford	120.4	122.9	122.4	4.3	4.8	4.6	3.5	3.9	3.7
Waterbury	110.0	107.3	108.3	5.7	6.9	7.4	5.2	6.4	6.8
DELAWARE	278.4	279.1	280.6	25.3	19.3	20.2	9.1	6.9	7.2
Wilmington[1]	247.2	245.3	247.2	22.4	16.4	17.1	9.1	6.7	6.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	319.5	317.6	318.6	22.8	22.0	23.8	7.1	6.9	7.5
Washington SMSA[1]	1,609.2	1,640.9	1,649.7	68.0	67.4	69.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
FLORIDA[3]	3,756.2	3,927.9	3,978.0	219.8	268.4	217.5	5.9	6.8	5.5
Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood	393.0	408.1	413.0	20.2	20.6	17.0	5.1	5.1	4.1
Jacksonville	290.9	303.1	307.9	15.9	18.2	16.8	5.5	6.0	5.5
Miami	708.2	738.5	740.2	39.4	52.0	38.3	5.6	7.0	5.2
Orlando	302.7	320.5	321.7	17.0	20.9	17.3	5.6	6.5	5.4
Pensacola	105.3	110.2	111.7	6.1	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.5
Tampa–St. Petersburg	576.5	599.4	607.3	30.8	36.7	30.5	5.3	6.1	5.0
West Palm Beach–Boca Raton	220.2	235.2	243.8	13.0	17.0	13.3	5.9	7.2	5.5
GEORGIA	2,349.8	2,413.4	2,391.9	116.7	153.2	149.6	5.0	6.3	6.3
Albany	49.4	52.4	51.9	3.0	4.3	4.1	6.2	8.1	7.8
Atlanta	947.6	957.5	962.8	41.2	52.9	52.7	4.3	5.5	5.5
Augusta	121.2	123.9	123.3	6.5	8.5	8.4	5.3	6.9	6.8
Columbus[1]	85.6	84.6	84.7	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.5
Macon	97.1	97.5	97.4	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.3	6.2	6.2
Savannah	85.9	87.2	86.8	5.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.9

See footnotes at end of table

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

MONTH JANUARY 1981
REVISED

RELEASED 03/26/81
CES BENCHMARK 1980

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEM-PLOYMENT	RATE	COUNTY	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEM-PLOYMENT	RATE
ALACHUA	66003	63101	2902	4.4	LAKE	36629	33123	3506	9.6
BAKER	5532	5235	297	5.1	LEE	77890	72860	5030	6.5
BAY	35575	31578	3997	11.2	LEON	65501	62916	2585	3.9
BRADFORD	7161	6782	379	5.3	LEVY	7173	6562	611	8.5
BREVARD	104129	96095	8034	7.7	LIBERTY	1600	1468	132	8.3
BROWARD	416659	396920	19739	4.7	MADISON	5047	4737	310	6.1
CALHOUN	4319	3931	388	9.0	MANATEE	55871	52636	3235	5.8
CHARLOTTE	17099	16126	973	5.7	MARION	44769	41216	3553	7.9
CITRUS	19107	17537	1570	8.2	MARTIN	23950	22732	1218	5.1
CLAY	24650	23635	1015	4.1	MONROE	20929	19622	1307	6.2
COLLIER	32899	29809	3090	9.4	NASSAU	13276	12509	767	5.8
COLUMBIA	12606	11713	893	7.1	OKALOOSA	36087	33038	3049	8.4
DADE	710332	662693	47639	6.7	OKEECHOBEE	8116	7215	901	11.1
DESOTO	7099	6594	505	7.1	ORANGE	218577	205527	13050	6.0
DIXIE	2600	2389	211	8.1	OSCEOLA	18088	16821	1267	7.0
DUVAL	232381	218669	13712	5.9	PALM BEACH	236334	223071	13263	5.6
ESCAMBIA	86103	81584	4519	5.2	PASCO	59075	54053	5022	8.5
FLAGLER	4855	4524	331	6.8	PINELLAS	250374	236243	14131	5.6
FRANKLIN	1858	1660	198	10.7	POLK	128208	116583	11625	9.1
GADSDEN	13734	12758	976	7.1	PUTNAM	16468	14984	1484	9.0
GILCHRIST	2646	2510	136	5.1	ST. JOHNS	17123	15368	1755	10.2
GLADES	1504	1365	139	9.2	ST. LUCIE	32767	29162	3605	11.0
GULF	3075	2755	320	10.4	SANTA ROSA	19210	18170	1040	5.4
HAMILTON	5075	4758	317	6.2	SARASOTA	68431	65101	3330	4.9
HARDEE	8721	8173	548	6.3	SEMINOLE	78998	74331	4667	5.9
HENDRY	8601	7858	743	8.6	SUMTER	9261	8400	861	9.3
HERNANDO	13421	12052	1369	10.2	SUWANNEE	6967	6443	524	7.5
HIGHLANDS	18228	16925	1303	7.1	TAYLOR	5326	4780	546	10.3
HILLSBORO	288738	272537	16201	5.6	UNION	3616	3543	73	2.0
HOLMES	7499	7001	498	6.6	VOLUSIA	92513	86306	6207	6.7
INDIAN RIV	24598	22190	2408	9.8	WAKULLA	4623	4379	244	5.3
JACKSON	16139	14815	1324	8.2	WALTON	7259	6808	451	6.2
JEFFERSON	3182	3003	179	5.6	WASHINGTON	5899	5288	611	10.4
LAFAYETTE	917	830	87	9.5					

MULTICOUNTY SMSA'S

JACKSONVILLE	292962	275416	17546	6.0
ORLANDO	315663	296679	18984	6.0
PENSACOLA	105313	99754	5559	5.3
TALLAHASSEE	70124	67295	2829	4.0
TAMPA-ST.PETE	598187	562833	35354	5.9
STATE OF FLORIDA	3883000	3636100	246900	6.4

STATISTICAL NOTE%
THE PRIMARY USE OF THESE DATA IS FOR FEDERAL FUND ALLOCATIONS. CAUTION IS URGED WHEN USING THESE DATA FOR SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. INDIVIDUAL COUNTY DATA FOR MULTI-COUNTY SMSA'S ARE DERIVED BY DISAGGREGATING EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO 1978 CENSUS POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT PRIMARILY ACCORDING TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

HEALTH SERVICES, EXCEPT HOSPITALS

SIC 80, EXCEPT 806

This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in furnishing medical, surgical, and other health service to persons.

The following table lists the five specific occupations employing the largest number of workers in this industry.

Rank	Occupational Title	Estimated Employment	% Distribution
1	Nurse Aide/Orderly	12,930	14.2%
2	Physician/Surgeon	7,750	8.5
3	Nurse, Professional	6,500	7.1
4	Receptionist	5,540	6.1
5	Managers and Officers	5,270	5.8

Employment grew from 108,100 in 1972 to 176,100 in 1978 within the State. This increase of 68,000 equaled an increase of 62.9 percent. Nationally, employment increased from 3,411,900 to 4,764,400 during this period. This increase of 1,352,500 equaled an increase of only 39.6 percent.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Health Services

SIC 80

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT	RELATIVE ERROR (PERCENT)	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	91,370	NA	100.0%
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS	5,270	6	5.8
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS	20,870	NA	22.8
All Other Math & Life Scientists	40	NA	.0
Psychologist	310	13	.3
All Other Social Scientists	0	NA	.0
Accountants/Auditors	300	20	.3
Caseworker	860	13	.9
Chiropractor	90	31	.1
Dentist	1,990	6	2.2
Dietitian/Nutritionist	250	17	.3
Nurse, Professional	6,500	6	7.1
Occupational Therapist	130	14	.2
Optometrist	380	21	.4
Physical Therapist	760	14	.8
Physician/Surgeon	7,750	6	8.5
Podiatrist	110	26	.1
Manual-Arts, Music/Recrea. Teacher	220	9	.2
Speech Pathologist/Audiologist	230	21	.3
All Other Professional Workers	950	NA	1.1
TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS	15,800	NA	17.3
Dental Assistant	4,930	3	5.4
LPN	3,940	7	4.3
Physician's Assistant	490	35	.5
Radiologic Technician	800	18	.9
Dental Hygienist	2,170	6	2.4
Medical Lab Technologist	800	16	.9
Microbiology Technologist	50	19	.1
Cytotechnologist	90	19	.1
Histologic Technologist	40	32	.0
Medical Lab Assistants	1,100	13	1.2
EKG Technician	40	33	.0
Dietetic Technician	100	15	.1
Blood Bank Technology Spec.	420	14	.5
Physical Therapy Assistant	460	18	.5
All Other Medical/Dental Techno./Tech.	310	NA	.3
All Other Technicians	60	NA	.1
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	24,040	NA	26.3
Maid	2,260	7	2.5
All Other Janitors, Porters, Cleaners	1,210	NA	1.3
Kitchen Helper	2,040	7	2.2
Cook, Institution	820	8	.9

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Health Services

SIC 80

OCCUPATION	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT	RELATIVE ERROR (PERCENT)	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
All Other Food Service Workers	230	NA	.2
Housekeeper	290	14	.3
Nurse Aide/Orderly	12,930	2	14.2
Social Service Aide	360	22	.4
Medical Assistant	3,430	11	3.8
All Other Service Workers	470	NA	.5
MAINTENANCE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL HANDLING, AND POWER PLANT OCCUPATIONS	4,390	NA	4.8
Washer, Machine/Starcher	480	9	.5
Laundry Presser, Machine	170	24	.2
Delivery/Route Worker	390	13	.4
Maintenance Repairer	690	11	.8
Dental-Lab Technician	1,450	14	1.6
Optician, Dispensing	660	29	.7
Gardeners/Groundskeepers	430	22	.5
All Other Operatives/Semiskilled	40	NA	.0
All Other Laborers/Unskilled	80	NA	.1
CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS	20,890	NA	22.9
Bookkeeping/billing Machine Opr.	220	24	.2
Keypunch Operator	30	34	.0
All Other Office Machine Oprs.	50	NA	.1
Stenographer	90	28	.1
Accounting Clerk	220	25	.2
Bookkeeper, Hand	1,860	9	2.0
Cashier	280	25	.3
File Clerk	640	23	.7
General Clerk, Office	2,570	13	2.8
Insurance Clerk, Medical	2,120	12	2.3
Receptionist	5,540	6	6.1
Secretary	4,860	7	5.3
Switchboard Operator	150	21	.2
Switchboard Opr.-Receptionist	500	22	.6
Typist	1,030	18	1.1
Clerical Supervisor	590	18	.7
All Other Office Clerical	80	NA	.1
All Other Plant Clerical	60	NA	.1
SALES OCCUPATIONS	110	NA	.1
Sales Agent/Associate/Representative	110	NA	.1

FOOTNOTE FOR SIC 80

/1 Specific occupational estimates accounting for fewer than 26 employees, or those which have relative errors greater than 35 percent, have been omitted and grouped into relevant "all other" categories. The specific occupations which have been combined into "all other" groupings are:

PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS

Statistician
Chemist
Purchasing Agent/Buyer
Personnel/Labor Relations Spec.
Pharmacist
Audiometrist
Corrective Therapist
Respiratory Therapist

TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

Computer Programmer
Surgical Technicians
Medical-Record Librarian
Biochemistry Technologists
EEG Technician
Radiologic/Nuclear Medical Techn.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Guards & Doorkeepers
Baker, Bread/Pastry
Dining Room Attendant

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Waiter/Waitress
Pantry, Sandwich/Coffee Maker
Supervisor, Nonworking-Service Only
Occupational Therapy Assistant

MAINTENANCE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL HANDLING, AND POWER PLANT OCCUPATIONS

Mechanic, Automotive
Carpenter
Supervisor, Nonworking
Painter, Maintenance

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

Computer Operator
Payroll/Timekeeping Clerk
Personnel Clerk
Statistical Clerk
Production Clerk/Coordinator
Shipping/Receiving Clerk
Stock Clerk, Stockroom

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APPENDIX III

Appendix III includes a table detailing total employment by occupation, 1970-1980, in District 10, Southeast Florida (Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, Monroe, and St. Lucie Counties).

STATE OF FL DA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	949,440	1,233,390	1,328,040	1,422,690	473,250
PROFESSIONAL,TECHNICAL,KINDRED	117,740	162,490	177,410	192,330	74,590
ENGINEERS, TECHNICAL	8,670	11,050	11,840	12,630	3,960
ENGINEERS, AERO-ASTRONAUTIC	1,090	1,160	1,180	1,200	110
ENGINEERS, CHEMICAL	70	90	100	110	40
ENGINEERS, CIVIL	1,410	1,830	1,970	2,110	700
ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL	2,120	2,820	3,050	3,290	1,170
ENGINEERS, INDUSTRIAL	1,070	1,530	1,690	1,850	780
ENGINEERS, MECHANICAL	1,470	1,680	1,750	1,820	350
ENGINEERS, METALLURGICAL	110	130	140	140	30
ENGINEERS, MINING	*	*	*	*	*
ENGINEERS, PETROLEUM	*	*	*	*	*
ENGINEERS, SALES	250	320	350	370	120
ENGINEERS, OTHER	1,070	1,450	1,580	1,710	640
LIFE AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	1,190	1,620	1,760	1,900	710
AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	110	140	150	150	40
ATMOSPHERIC, SPACE SCIENTISTS	130	160	170	180	50
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	260	340	370	400	140
CHEMISTS	520	730	800	870	350
GEOLOGISTS	40	50	60	60	20
MARINE SCIENTISTS	100	150	160	180	80
PHYSICISTS AND ASTRONOMERS	*	*	*	*	*
LIFE, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS NEC	*	*	*	*	*
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	230	320	350	380	150
ACTUARIES	30	60	60	70	40
MATHEMATICIANS	*	*	*	*	*
STATISTICIANS	170	230	250	270	100
ENGINEERS, SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	7,550	10,500	11,490	12,470	4,920
AGRI, BIOLOG TECH EXC HEALTH	180	270	300	330	150
CHEMICAL TECHNICIANS	160	210	230	250	90
DRAFTSMEN	3,350	4,330	4,650	4,970	1,620
ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC TECH	1,840	2,740	3,040	3,340	1,500
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECH	50	60	60	60	10
MATHEMATICAL TECHN	*	*	*	*	*
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECH	*	*	*	*	*
SURVEYORS	810	1,050	1,130	1,200	390
ENGINEERING, SCIENCE TECH NEC	1,110	1,820	2,060	2,290	1,180
MEDICAL WORKERS, EXC TECH	17,850	25,340	27,840	30,330	12,480
CHIROPRACTORS	170	330	390	440	270
DENTISTS	1,180	1,850	2,070	2,290	1,110
DIETITIANS	360	490	530	570	210
OPTOMETRISTS	230	350	390	420	190
PHARMACISTS	1,480	1,810	1,920	2,030	550
PHYSICIANS, MD OSTEOPATHS	3,920	5,710	6,310	6,910	2,990
PODIATRISTS	120	180	190	210	90
REGISTERED NURSES	9,050	12,390	13,500	14,610	5,560
THERAPISTS	1,060	1,670	1,880	2,080	1,020
VETERINARIANS	270	550	640	730	460

STATE OF FLORIDA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH	*	*	*	*	*
HEALTH TECHNOL AND TECH	4,060	6,830	7,750	8,670	4,610
CLINICAL LAB TECHNOL, TECH	2,210	3,710	4,210	4,710	2,500
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	210	450	530	610	400
HEALTH RECORD TECHNOL, TECH	150	300	350	400	250
RADIOLOGIC TECHNOL, TECH	570	840	940	1,030	460
THERAPY ASSISTANTS	120	210	240	270	150
OTHER HEALTH TECHNOL, TECH	810	1,320	1,490	1,660	850
TECHNICIANS, EXC HEALTH	5,150	6,700	7,210	7,730	2,580
AIRPLANE PILOTS	2,870	3,590	3,830	4,060	1,190
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	860	980	1,020	1,070	210
EMBALMERS	110	130	130	130	20
FLIGHT ENGINEERS	480	620	670	720	240
RADIO OPERATORS	470	650	710	770	300
TOOL PROGRAMERS, NUMERICAL	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER TECHNICIANS EXC HEALTH	360	730	850	970	610
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	2,510	3,350	3,640	3,920	1,410
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	1,510	1,980	2,140	2,300	790
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	810	1,100	1,190	1,290	480
OTHER COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	190	280	300	330	140
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	800	1,410	1,610	1,810	1,010
ECONOMISTS	480	850	980	1,100	620
POLITICAL SCIENTISTS	*	*	*	*	*
PSYCHOLOGISTS	190	330	380	420	230
SOCIOLOGISTS	*	*	*	*	*
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS	90	180	210	240	150
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	*	*	*	*	*
TEACHERS	32,140	39,550	42,020	44,490	12,350
ADULT EDUCATION TEACHERS	550	730	800	860	310
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	12,250	14,500	15,250	15,990	3,740
EDUCATION TEACHERS	70	80	90	90	20
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	13,680	16,750	17,780	18,800	5,120
ENGINEERING TEACHERS	150	170	170	180	30
LAW TEACHERS	*	*	*	*	*
PRESCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN	1,830	2,420	2,620	2,820	990
PSYCHOLOGY TEACHERS	100	150	170	180	80
SOCIOLOGY TEACHERS	*	*	*	*	*
MISC COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY	120	170	190	210	90
COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY NEC	1,050	1,430	1,550	1,680	630
THEOLOGY TEACHERS	30	40	50	50	20
TEACHERS NEC, EXC COLL,UNIVER	2,280	3,040	3,300	3,550	1,270
WRITERS,ARTISTS,ENTERTAINERS	12,120	18,180	20,200	22,220	10,100
ACTORS	60	80	80	90	30
ATHLETES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1,440	2,300	2,590	2,870	1,430
AUTHORS	290	340	350	370	80
DANCERS	130	180	200	210	80
DESIGNERS	1,500	2,230	2,480	2,720	1,220
EDITORS AND REPORTERS	1,460	2,060	2,270	2,470	1,010

STATE OF FLORIDA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS	1,950	2,650	2,880	3,110	1,160
PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS	1,240	2,030	2,290	2,550	1,310
PHOTOGRAPHERS	1,030	1,450	1,580	1,720	690
PUBLIC RELATIONS MEN, WRITERS	1,440	2,310	2,600	2,890	1,450
RADIO, TV ANNOUNCERS	280	400	440	480	200
WRITERS,ARTISTS,ENTERTAIN NEC	1,270	2,160	2,450	2,750	1,480
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL	25,480	37,660	41,720	45,790	20,310
ACCOUNTANTS	8,500	11,130	12,010	12,880	4,380
ARCHITECTS	1,140	1,530	1,660	1,790	650
ARCHIVISTS AND CURATORS	50	100	120	130	80
CLERGYMEN	1,640	2,430	2,690	2,950	1,310
RELIGIOUS, EXC CLERGYMEN	480	700	790	850	370
FARM MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	*	*	*	*	*
FORESTERS, CONSERVATIONISTS	250	360	400	440	190
HOME MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	*	*	*	*	*
JUDGES	160	200	210	220	60
LAWYERS	4,150	7,000	7,950	8,910	4,760
LIBRARIANS	1,020	1,370	1,490	1,610	590
OPERATIONS,SYSTEMS RESEARCH	380	570	640	700	320
PERSONNEL LABOR RELATIONS	2,770	4,860	5,560	6,250	3,480
RESEARCH WORKERS, NEC	620	1,020	1,150	1,280	660
RECREATION WORKERS	1,180	1,720	1,900	2,080	900
SOCIAL WORKERS	1,770	2,320	2,500	2,690	920
VOCATIONAL, ED COUNSELORS	1,340	2,330	2,650	2,980	1,640
MANAGERS,OFFICIALS,PROPRIETORS	104,740	146,480	160,390	174,300	69,560
BUYERS, SALES, LOAN MANAGERS	16,140	24,170	26,850	29,520	13,380
BANK, FINANCIAL MANAGERS	4,510	7,070	7,920	8,780	4,270
CREDITMEN	890	1,270	1,400	1,530	640
BUYERS,SHIPPERS,FARM PROD	90	110	120	120	30
BUYERS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL	2,040	3,030	3,360	3,690	1,650
PURCHASING AGENTS, BUYERS, NEC	1,560	2,120	2,300	2,490	930
SALES MANAGER, RETAIL TRADE	4,020	6,100	6,800	7,490	3,470
SALES MANAGER, EXC RET TRADE	3,020	4,470	4,950	5,430	2,410
ADMINISTRATORS, PUB INSPECTORS	7,040	9,450	10,250	11,060	4,020
ASSESS,CONTROL,LOC PUB ADMIN	290	380	400	430	140
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR,PUB	300	410	450	490	190
HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS	980	1,470	1,630	1,790	810
INSPECTORS,EXC CONSTRUCT PUB	1,190	1,620	1,760	1,910	720
OFFICIALS, ADMINS, PUB	2,170	2,710	2,900	3,080	910
POSTMASTERS AND MAIL SUPER	110	120	120	120	10
SCHOOL ADMIN, COLLEGE	410	610	680	750	340
SCHOOL ADMIN, ELEM, SECONDARY	1,600	2,140	2,320	2,500	900
OTHER MANAGERS,OFFICIALS,PROPS	81,560	112,860	123,290	133,720	52,160
FUNERAL DIRECTORS	440	560	600	640	200
MGRS, SUPERINTENDANTS, BLDG	2,870	4,680	5,290	5,890	3,020
OFFICE MANAGERS, NEC	3,700	5,970	6,730	7,490	3,790
OFFICRS,PILOTS,PURSERS,SHIP	1,890	2,140	2,220	2,300	410
OFFICIALS OF LODGES, UNIONS	680	930	1,010	1,090	410

STATE OF FLORIDA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	50	50	50	50	00
RESTAURANT,CAFE,BAR MGRS	8,010	9,220	9,620	10,030	2,020
OTHER MGRS, ADMINISTRATORS	63,930	89,310	97,770	106,230	42,300
SALES WORKERS	76,950	107,560	117,760	127,970	51,020
ADVERTISING AGENTS,SALESMEN	910	1,560	1,780	2,000	1,090
AUCTIONEERS	40	60	70	70	30
DEMONSTRATORS	460	520	540	560	100
HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS	1,990	2,200	2,270	2,340	350
INSURANCE AGENTS,BROKERS,ETC	5,380	7,370	8,030	8,690	3,310
NEWSBOYS	860	820	810	800	-60
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, BROKERS	9,730	14,750	16,430	18,100	8,370
STOCK AND BOND SALESMEN	2,060	3,510	3,990	4,480	2,420
SALES REPRES, MFG	4,970	6,550	7,080	7,610	2,640
SALES REPRES,WHOLESALE TRADE	8,570	12,560	13,890	15,210	6,640
SALES CLERKS,RETAIL TRADE	32,400	44,610	48,680	52,740	20,340
SALESMEN, RETAIL TRADE	6,780	8,870	9,570	10,260	3,480
SALESMEN, SERV AND CONSTR	2,800	4,180	4,640	5,100	2,300
CLERICAL WORKERS	172,060	241,480	264,610	287,750	115,690
STENOGRAPHERS,TYPISTS,SECRE	49,120	73,310	81,370	89,430	40,310
SECRETARIES, LEGAL	2,600	4,970	5,760	6,560	3,960
SECRETARIES, MEDICAL	1,540	2,600	2,960	3,310	1,770
SECRETARIES, OTHER	33,710	50,310	55,840	61,380	27,670
STENOGRAPHERS	1,000	1,090	1,120	1,150	150
TYPISTS	10,270	14,330	15,690	17,040	6,770
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	5,840	7,540	8,110	8,680	2,840
BOOKKEEPING,BILLING OPERATORS	880	1,210	1,320	1,430	550
CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATORS	210	240	260	270	60
COMPUTER, PERIPHERAL EQUIP	1,510	2,390	2,680	2,980	1,470
DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS	130	180	190	210	80
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	2,460	2,590	2,630	2,670	210
TABULATING MACHINE OPERATORS	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	650	930	1,030	1,120	470
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	117,100	160,630	175,130	189,640	72,540
BANK TELLERS	3,050	4,230	4,620	5,010	1,960
BILLING CLERKS	1,210	1,980	2,240	2,490	1,280
BOOKKEEPERS	21,590	28,220	30,430	32,640	11,050
CASHIERS	17,250	23,390	25,430	27,480	10,230
CLERICAL ASSIST,SOC WELFARE	*	*	*	*	*
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS, NEC	1,540	2,110	2,300	2,490	950
COLLECTORS, BILL AND ACCOUNT	760	1,190	1,330	1,470	710
COUNTER CLERKS, EXC FOOD	5,890	7,620	8,200	8,770	2,880
DISPATCHER,STARTER,VEHICLE	920	1,250	1,360	1,470	550
ENUMERATORS AND INTERVIEWERS	550	680	720	760	210
ESTIMATORS,INVESTIGATORS,NEC	4,620	6,920	7,690	8,450	3,830
EXPEDITORS,PROD CONTROLLERS	1,260	1,590	1,710	1,820	560
FILE CLERKS	2,870	3,780	4,080	4,390	1,520
INSURANCE ADJUST, EXAM	1,150	1,590	1,740	1,890	740
LIBRARY ATTENDANTS,ASSISTANT	1,060	1,410	1,530	1,640	580

STATE OF FL[illegible]DA
- TOTAL EMPLOYM[illegible]T BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
MAIL CARRIERS, POST OFFICE	3,660	4,170	4,350	4,520	860
MAIL HANDLER,EXC POST OFFICE	930	1,380	1,530	1,680	750
MESSENGERS AND OFFICE BOYS	490	600	640	680	190
METER READERS, UTILITIES	410	500	530	570	160
PAYROLL, TIME KEEPING CLERKS	1,420	1,940	2,110	2,280	860
POSTAL CLERKS	3,620	4,010	4,150	4,280	660
PROOFREADERS	280	370	410	440	160
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	340	530	590	660	320
RECEPTIONISTS	5,290	7,430	8,150	8,860	3,570
SHIPPING, RECEIVING CLERKS	4,240	5,560	6,000	6,430	2,190
STATISTICAL CLERKS	2,430	3,190	3,450	3,700	1,270
STOCK CLERKS, STORE KEEPERS	5,860	7,980	8,690	9,400	3,540
TEACHERS AIDES, EXC MONITORS	1,820	3,310	3,810	4,300	2,480
TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS	60	60	50	50	-10
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	130	110	110	100	-30
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	7,020	8,800	9,390	9,980	2,960
TICKET STATION, EXPRESS AGENTS	3,120	3,780	4,000	4,220	1,100
WEIGHERS	170	200	210	230	60
MISC CLERICAL WORKERS, NEC	12,120	20,740	23,610	26,490	14,370
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, KINDRED	132,760	166,200	177,350	188,500	55,740
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN	51,130	61,800	65,360	68,920	17,790
CARPENTERS AND APPRENTICES	19,160	22,560	23,690	24,820	5,660
BRICK, STONEMASONS AND APPREN	1,970	2,370	2,500	2,640	670
BULLDOZER OPERATORS	770	940	1,000	1,060	290
CEMENT AND CONCRETE FINISHERS	1,440	1,890	2,040	2,190	750
ELECTRICIANS AND APPRENTICES	6,340	8,240	8,870	9,500	3,160
EXCAVATING, GRADING, MACH OP	3,050	3,890	4,170	4,450	1,400
FLOOR LAYERS, EXC TILE SETTERS	220	270	290	300	80
PAINTERS & APPREN, CONST&MAINT	7,500	8,280	8,540	8,800	1,300
PAPERHANGERS	290	370	390	410	120
PLASTERERS AND APPRENTICES	2,470	2,830	2,950	3,060	590
PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS & APPREN	4,530	5,720	6,110	6,510	1,980
ROOFER AND SLATERS	1,580	2,180	2,380	2,570	990
STRUCTURAL METAL CRAFT	1,060	1,430	1,550	1,680	620
TILESETTERS	740	850	890	930	190
FOREMEN, NEC	14,190	17,620	18,770	19,920	5,730
METALWORKING CRAFTSMEN EXC MECH	5,840	6,660	6,930	7,200	1,360
BLACKSMITHS	60	70	70	80	20
BOILERMAKERS	70	100	110	120	50
HEAT TREATERS, ANNEALERS, ETC	50	50	40	40	-10
FORGEMEN AND HAMMERMEN	30	50	60	70	40
JOB AND DIE SETTERS, METAL	140	170	180	180	40
MACHINISTS AND APPRENTICES	1,840	2,180	2,290	2,400	560
MILLWRIGHTS	100	120	120	120	20
MOLDERS, METAL AND APPRENTICES	120	140	140	150	30
PATTERN AND MODEL MAKERS	110	120	130	130	20
ROLLERS AND FINISHERS, METAL	90	100	110	110	20
SHEET METAL WKRS,TINSMITHS&APP	2,340	2,530	2,590	2,650	310

STATE OF FLORIDA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
TOOL & DIEMAKERS AND APPREN	880	1,040	1,090	1,150	270
MECHANICS, REPAIRMN, INSTALLRS	34,770	44,790	48,130	51,470	16,700
AIR COND, HEATING, REFRIG	2,350	3,640	4,070	4,500	2,150
AIRCRAFTS	6,960	9,140	9,860	10,590	3,630
AUTO ACCESSORIES INSTALLERS	120	140	150	160	40
AUTO BODY REPAIRMEN	1,600	1,930	2,040	2,150	550
AUTO MECHANICS AND APPRENTICES	9,840	11,660	12,270	12,870	3,030
DATA PROCESSING MACH REPAIRMEN	440	660	730	800	360
FARM IMPLEMENT	310	420	450	490	180
HEAVY EQUIP MECH, INCL DEISEL	5,140	6,940	7,540	8,140	3,000
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE MECHANICS	1,870	2,520	2,730	2,950	1,080
LOOM FIXERS	*	*	*	*	*
OFFICE MACHINE REPAIRMEN	720	1,000	1,090	1,190	470
RADIO,TELEVISION REPAIRMEN	2,220	2,640	2,780	2,920	700
RAILROAD, CAR SHOP REPAIRMEN	130	130	120	120	-10
MECHANICS EXC AUTO APPREN	130	190	220	240	110
OTHER MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN	2,940	3,780	4,060	4,340	1,400
PRINTING TRADE CRAFTSMEN	3,930	4,990	5,340	5,690	1,760
BOOKBINDERS	290	370	400	420	130
COMPOSITORS AND TYPESETTERS	1,410	1,650	1,730	1,810	400
ELECTROTYPERS, STEREOTYPERS	80	90	90	90	10
ENGRAVERS EXC PHOTOENGRAVERS	130	160	170	170	40
PHOTOENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS	510	780	880	970	460
PRESSMEN, PLATE PRINTERS & APP	1,460	1,890	2,040	2,180	720
PRINTING APPREN, EXC PRESS	60	60	50	50	-10
TRANSPORTATION,PUB UTIL CRAFT	7,100	10,280	11,340	12,400	5,300
ELECTRIC POWR LINEMEN,CABLEMEN	1,250	1,640	1,770	1,910	660
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	80	90	90	90	10
LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN	*	*	*	*	*
POWER STATION OPERATORS	60	60	70	70	10
TELEPHONE INSTALLRS,REPAIRMEN	4,890	7,410	8,250	9,090	4,200
TELEPHONE LINEMEN, SPLICERS	810	1,070	1,150	1,240	430
OTHER CRAFTSMN, KINDRED WRKRS	15,810	20,060	21,480	22,900	7,090
BAKERS	2,270	2,800	2,980	3,160	890
CABINETMAKERS	1,170	1,290	1,330	1,370	200
CARPET INSTALLERS	830	1,110	1,210	1,300	470
CRANEMEN, DERRICKMEN, HOISTMEN	1,460	1,920	2,070	2,230	770
DECORATORS, WINDOW DRESSERS	1,290	1,820	1,990	2,170	880
DENTAL LABORATORY TECH	690	840	900	950	260
FURNITURE AND WOOD FINISH	370	450	470	490	120
FURRIERS	*	*	*	*	*
GLAZIERS	520	690	740	800	280
INSPECTORS, LOG AND LUMBER	*	*	*	*	*
INSPECTORS, OTHER	700	930	1,010	1,090	390
JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS	610	700	730	760	150
MILLERS, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED	*	*	*	*	*
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	180	220	240	250	70
OPTICIANS,LENS GRINDR,POLISHR	310	450	500	540	230

STATE OF FLORIDA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
PIANO,ORGAN TUNERS,REPAIRMEN	80	90	100	100	20
SHIPFITTERS	*	*	*	*	*
SHOE REPAIRMEN	430	350	330	300	-130
SIGN PAINTERS AND LETTERS	310	440	480	520	210
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	1,400	1,820	1,960	2,100	700
STONE CUTTERS, STONE CARVERS	*	*	*	*	*
TAILORS	1,020	1,350	1,460	1,570	550
UPHOLSTERERS	970	1,200	1,280	1,360	390
CRAFTSMEN,KINDRED WORKRS,NEC	990	1,320	1,430	1,540	550
FORMER ARMED FORCES MEMBERS	*	*	*	*	*
CRAFT APPREN, NEC	180	230	250	260	80
OPERATIVES	113,010	140,090	149,120	158,150	45,140
OPERATIVES, EXC TRANSPORT	80,270	100,920	107,800	114,680	34,410
SEMISKILLED METALWORKING	5,230	6,400	6,790	7,180	1,950
DRILL PRESS OPERATIVES	190	210	220	230	40
FURNACEMEN,SMELTERMEN,POURERS	40	50	50	60	20
GRINDING MACHINE OPERATIVES	300	350	370	390	90
HEATERS, METAL	*	*	*	*	*
LATHE, MILLING MACH OPERATIVES	470	550	580	610	140
METAL PLATERS	220	260	270	280	60
OTHER PRECISION MACH OPR	180	260	280	300	120
PUNCH STAMPING PRESS OPR	520	580	600	630	110
SOLDERERS	390	400	400	410	20
WELDERS AND FLAME CUTTERS	2,920	3,740	4,020	4,290	1,370
SEMISKILLED TEXTILE	680	1,030	1,150	1,270	590
CARDING, LAPPING, COMBING	*	*	*	*	*
KNITTERS, LOOPERS, AND TOPPERS	290	430	470	520	230
SPINNERS, TWISTERS, WINDERS	*	*	*	*	*
WEAVERS	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	350	550	620	680	330
SEMISKILLED PACKNG, INSPECTNG	9,520	12,330	13,270	14,200	4,680
CHECKERS, EXAMINERS,ETC,MFG	2,650	3,270	3,480	3,690	1,040
GRADERS AND SORTERS, MFG	380	530	580	630	250
MEAT WRAPPERS, RETAIL TRADE	650	890	970	1,050	400
PACKER,WRAPPER,EX MEAT,PRODUCE	5,030	6,510	7,010	7,500	2,470
PROD GROR,PACKER,EXC FACT,FARM	810	1,120	1,230	1,330	520
OTHER OPERATIVES, EXC TRANSPORT	64,850	81,160	86,590	92,030	27,180
ASBESTOS,INSULATION WORKERS	320	400	420	450	130
ASSEMBLERS	7,300	8,560	8,980	9,410	2,110
BLASTERS AND POWDERMEN	40	50	50	50	10
BOTTLING,CANNING OPERATIVES	270	310	320	330	60
CHAINMEN,RODMEN,AXMEN SURVEYNG	190	210	220	220	30
CLOTHING IRONERS AND PRESSERS	3,180	3,140	3,130	3,120	-60
CUTTING OPERATIVES, NEC	1,380	1,850	2,010	2,170	790
DRESSMAKER,SEAMSTRESS,EXC FACT	2,270	2,880	3,080	3,280	1,010
DRILLERS, EARTH	260	320	340	360	100
DRY WALL INSTALLERS, LATHERS	1,320	1,810	1,980	2,140	820
DYERS	*	*	*	*	*

STATE OF FLORIDA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
FILER,POLISHER,SANDER,BUFFER	700	720	730	730	30
GARAGE WORKERS,GAS STAT ATTEN	5,430	6,330	6,630	6,930	1,500
LAUNDRY,DRY CLEAN OP, NEC	3,000	2,960	2,950	2,930	-70
MEAT CUTTERS,BUTCHERS,EXC MFG	3,080	3,630	3,810	4,000	920
MEAT CUTTERS, BUTCHERS	250	230	220	220	-30
MILLENERS	*	*	*	*	*
MINE OPERATIVES, NEC	200	230	250	260	60
MIXING OPERATIVES	400	490	510	540	140
OILERS,GREASERS,EXC AUTO	390	390	390	390	00
PAINTERS, MFG ARTICLES	1,680	1,910	1,990	2,070	390
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	770	1,230	1,380	1,540	770
RIVETERS AND FASTENERS	120	130	140	140	20
SAILORS AND DECKHANDS	470	500	510	520	50
SAWYERS	430	500	530	550	120
SEWERS AND STITCHERS	13,450	19,570	21,610	23,650	10,200
SHOEMAKING MACHINE OPR	370	410	420	430	60
STATIONARY FIREMEN	530	650	690	730	200
WINDING OPERATIVES, NEC	170	250	280	310	140
MISC MACH OPERATIVES	6,930	8,600	9,150	9,710	2,780
OPERATIVES, NEC	9,910	12,870	13,850	14,840	4,930
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	32,740	39,180	41,320	43,470	10,730
BOATMEN AND CANALMEN	210	270	290	310	100
BUS DRIVERS	1,970	2,710	2,960	3,210	1,240
CONDUCTORS,MOTORMEN,URBAN RAIL	*	*	*	*	*
DELIVERY AND ROUTEMEN	12,470	15,760	16,860	17,960	5,490
FORK LIFT,TOW MOTOR OPR	950	1,240	1,340	1,440	490
MOTORMEN,MINE,FACT,LOGGING	*	*	*	*	*
PARKING ATTENDANTS	1,030	1,120	1,160	1,190	160
RAILROAD BRAKEMEN	40	50	50	50	10
RAILROAD SWITCHMEN	100	90	90	90	-10
TAXICAB DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS	3,140	2,820	2,720	2,610	-530
TRUCK DRIVERS	12,800	15,060	15,810	16,570	3,770
SERVICE WORKERS	159,230	187,750	197,260	206,760	47,530
CLEANING SERVICE WRKRS	28,130	35,560	38,040	40,520	12,390
CHAMBERMAID, MAID, EXC PRIV	7,790	9,050	9,460	9,880	2,090
CLEANERS AND CHARWOMEN	9,890	11,980	12,680	13,370	3,480
JANITORS AND SEXTONS	10,440	14,540	15,900	17,270	6,830
FOOD SERVICE WRKRS	54,250	60,320	62,340	64,370	10,120
BARTENDERS	2,730	2,970	3,060	3,140	410
BUSBOYS	3,170	3,140	3,140	3,130	-40
COOKS, EXC PRIVATE	10,160	11,640	12,130	12,620	2,460
DISHWASHERS	3,750	4,200	4,350	4,510	760
FOOD COUNTER,FOUNTAIN WORKERS	4,470	4,580	4,620	4,660	190
WAITERS	23,570	26,330	27,250	28,170	4,600
FOOD WORKERS, NEC, EXC PRIVATE	6,400	7,450	7,800	8,150	1,750
HEALTH SERVICE WRKRS	15,510	22,570	24,920	27,270	11,760
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	1,350	2,190	2,470	2,750	1,400
HEALTH AIDES, EXCEPT NURSING	1,870	3,320	3,800	4,280	2,410

STATE OF FLORIDA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1979 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
HEALTH TRAINEES	60	40	30	20	-40
LAY MIDWIVES	*	*	*	*	*
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES	8,540	11,440	12,400	13,370	4,830
PRACTICAL NURSES	3,690	5,590	6,220	6,860	3,170
PERSONAL SERVICE WRKRS	23,720	28,360	29,900	31,450	7,730
AIRLINE STEWARDESSES	2,280	3,260	3,580	3,910	1,630
ATTEN,RECREATION,AMUSEMENT	1,610	2,170	2,360	2,550	940
ATTEN,PERSONAL SERVICE, NEC	1,660	1,900	1,980	2,060	400
BAGGAGE PORTERS AND BELLHOPS	1,300	990	890	790	-510
BARBERS	1,570	1,290	1,190	1,100	-470
BOARDING, LODGING HOUSEKEEPERS	150	90	70	40	-110
BOOTBLACKS	40	40	40	50	10
CHILD CARE WORKERS,EXC PRIVATE	4,120	5,500	5,960	6,420	2,300
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	340	230	200	160	-180
HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETOLOGISTS	7,910	9,370	9,860	10,350	2,440
HOUSEKEEPERS, EXC PRIVATE	2,280	2,850	3,050	3,240	960
PERSONAL SERVICE APPREN	*	*	*	*	*
SCHOOL MONITORS	90	140	160	180	90
USHERS, RECREATION, AMUSEMENT	220	280	300	320	100
WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	150	230	260	290	140
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WRKRS	13,550	19,140	21,000	22,870	9,320
CROSSING GUARD, BRIDGETENDERS	580	730	780	830	250
FIREMEN, FIRE PROTECTION	2,190	3,230	3,570	3,920	1,730
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN	5,410	7,740	8,520	9,290	3,880
MARSHALS AND CONSTABLES	70	90	100	110	40
POLICEMEN AND DETECTIVES	4,940	6,830	7,470	8,100	3,160
SHERIFFS AND BAILIFFS	370	520	570	620	250
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WRKRS	24,080	21,810	21,050	20,290	-3,790
CHILD CARE WORKERS	3,650	3,310	3,200	3,090	-560
COOKS, PRIVATE	1,040	970	950	930	-110
HOUSEKEEPERS, PRIVATE	1,730	1,590	1,550	1,500	-230
LAUNDRESSES, PRIVATE	170	140	130	110	-60
MAIDS, SERVANTS, PRIVATE	17,500	15,790	15,230	14,660	-2,840
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	57,300	68,410	72,110	75,810	18,510
ANIMAL CARETAKERS, EXC FARM	1,060	1,450	1,580	1,700	640
CARPENTERS, HELPERS	2,880	2,470	2,330	2,190	-690
CONSTR LABR,EXC CARPENTER HELP	14,190	15,840	16,390	16,940	2,750
FISHERMEN AND OYSTERMEN	1,200	1,110	1,070	1,040	-160
FREIGHT, MATERIAL HANDLERS	5,110	6,300	6,690	7,090	1,980
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	1,960	3,170	3,570	3,970	2,010
GARDENRS,GROUNDKEEPR,EXC FARM	14,560	16,950	17,740	18,540	3,980
LONGSHOREMEN AND STEVEDORES	660	830	890	940	280
LUMBERMEN,RAFTSMEN,WOODCHOPPRS	*	*	*	*	*
STOCK HANDLERS	8,590	11,560	12,550	13,540	4,950
TEAMSTERS	*	*	*	*	*
VEHICLE WASHR, EQUIP CLEANERS	2,260	2,500	2,580	2,660	400
WAREHOUSEMEN, NEC	1,110	1,340	1,420	1,500	390
OTHER LABORERS	3,700	4,880	5,270	5,670	1,970

STATE OF FLORIDA
- TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT 10

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1970 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1976 EMPLOYMENT	EST. 1978 EMPLOYMENT	PROJ. 1980 EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN 1970-1980 EMPLOYMENT
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	15,650	12,940	12,040	11,130	-4,520
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	1,930	1,740	1,680	1,620	-310
FARMERS (OWNERS AND TENANTS)	1,600	1,320	1,220	1,130	-470
FARM MANAGERS	330	430	460	500	170
FARM LABORERS, FARM FOREMEN	13,730	11,200	10,350	9,510	-4,220
FARM FOREMEN	620	620	620	620	00
FARM LABORERS,WAGE WRKRS	12,490	10,040	9,230	8,420	-4,070
FARM LABORERS,UNPAID FAMILY	590	500	470	440	-150
FARM LABORERS,SELF-EMPL	*	*	*	*	*

* TOO SMALL TO BE STATISTICALLY RELIABLE

Source: Florida Employment Directions, 1970-1980, District 10 (Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, Monroe, St. Lucie), Florida Division of Employment Security (Tallahassee: 1976).

APPENDIX IV

Appendix IV presents information regarding persons and families, according to poverty status, in the Miami SMSA and the 20 largest SMSA's in the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

June 12, 1980

Mr. Oliver Kerr, AICP
Planning Department
Metropolitan Dade County
Miami, Florida 33131

Dear Mr. Kerr:

This is in response to your letter of May 22, 1980, requesting updated income and poverty data for the Miami SMSA.

As requested, we have updated the poverty and family income tables to include data for 1978 accompanied by the appropriate standard errors (see enclosed tables A and B). We have also added a comparable table showing household income (see table C).

The 1975-1978 data were obtained from the March 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979 Current Population Surveys (CPS). The data have not been published in this form, but they have been made available to the public on computer files. You may publish the data if you wish, keeping in mind the limitations of the data. Should you do so, please cite the Bureau of the Census as the source and indicate that the data are from the Current Population Survey. It should also be indicated that the 1969 data were obtained from the 1970 Census of Population.

The standard errors shown in the enclosed tables indicate the reliability of the data. For example, the CPS estimate of the number of poor in 1978 in the Miami SMSA is 298,000 with a standard error of 49,000. This means that if a census had been taken for 1978, there would have been a 95 percent chance that the number of poor counted would have been between 200,000 and 396,000 (the CPS estimate plus or minus two standard errors). A similar interpretation is applicable to the median income estimates. You will note that the tables include asterisks indicating statistical significance of changes since 1969 at the 90 and 95 percent confidence levels. Also note that some standard errors for the years 1975-1977 have been revised.

The CPS data were obtained from a sample of approximately 56,000 occupied households. As in all sample surveys, the data are subject to sampling variability and errors of response, including underreporting and nonreporting. The CPS is designed primarily to produce statistically meaningful national data.

Consequently, subregional data such as the type you have received are subject to high sampling errors, and should be treated accordingly. Furthermore, da on income collected in the CPS are limited to money income received before payments for personal income taxes, and deductions for social security, medicare, union dues, etc. For further details, see the enclosed copy of Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 118.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Meyer Zitter

MEYER ZITTER
Acting Chief, Population Division
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

TABLE C. INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MIAMI SMSA: 1969 and 1976 - 1978

(Numbers in thousands)

Income	1969	1976	1977	1978
Total	429	569	554	558
Under $3,000.....	78	72	61	48
$3,000 to $4,999	54	64	65	48
$5,000 to $6,999	56	67	50	56
$7,000 to $9,999	76	92	84	83
$10,000 to $11,999	87	42	34	49
$12,000 to $14,999		44	59	52
$15,000 to $19,999	55	114	78	78
$20,000 to $24,999		25	60	62
$25,000 and over	23	48	62	84
Current Dollars				
Median income .....dols.....	7,969	*9,571	*10,817	*11,851
Standard error ..dols.....	-	473	695	659
Constant Dollars				
Median income .....dols	14,182	*10,969	*11,645	*11,851
Standard error...dols	-	542	748	659

NOTE: Income data for 1975 not available for the Miami SMSA.
Figures may not always sum to total due to rounding.
- Not significant.
* Significantly different from the 1970 census figure at 95-percent confidence level.

Source: 1970 Census of Population and March 1977-1979 Current Population Surveys.

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TABLE B. INCOME OF FAMILIES IN MIAMI SMSA: 1969 and 1976 to 1978

(Numbers in thousands)

Income	1969	1976	1977	1978
Total	330	398	402	395
Under $3,000.....	35	34	27	16
$3,000 to $4,999.....	37	32	31	22
$5,000 to $6,999.....	43	43	30	30
$7,000 to $9,999.....	64	63	63	64
$10,000 to $11,999.....	38	28	27	35
$12,000 to $14,999.....	41	40	43	43
$15,000 to $19,999.....	50	96	69	59
$20,000 to $24,999.....		24	52	53
$25,000 and over.....	21	38	59	74
Current Dollars				
Median income .....dols..	9,237	*11,924	*13,812	*13,872
Standard error..dols..	-	904	937	1,399
Constant Dollars				
Median income .....dols..	16,438	*13,665	14,870	**13,872
Standard error ..dols..	-	1,036	1,009	1,399

NOTE: Income data for 1975 not available for the Miami SMSA. Standard errors for 1976 and 1977 have been revised.

- \- Not significant.
- * Significantly different from the 1970 census figure at 95-percent confidence level.
- ** Significantly different from the 1970 census figure between the 90- and 95-percent confidence level.

Source: 1970 Census of Population and March 1977 - 1979 Current Population Surveys.

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TABLE A. PERSONS IN MIAMI SMSA BY POVERTY STATUS:
1969 and 1975 to 1978

(Numbers in thousands)

Poverty status	1969	1975	1976	1977	1978
All income levels.....	1,249	*1,561	*1,496	*1,497	*1,557
Standard error.....	-	81	79	80	81
Below poverty level.....	178	*306	*278	**256	*298
Standard error.....	-	49	47	45	49
Poverty rate (percent)...	14.2	**19.6	18.6	17.1	**19.2
Standard error.....	-	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8

NOTE: Standard errors for the years 1975-1977 have been revised.
- Not significant.
* Significantly different from the 1970 census figure at 95-percent confidence level.
** Significantly different from the 1970 census figure between the 90- and 95-percent confidence level.

Source: 1970 Census of Population and March 1976 - 1979 Current Population Surveys.

TWENTY LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS—PERSONS AND FAMILIES BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND CENTRAL CITY RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1977. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Standard metropolitan statistical areas	Persons						Families					
	Total		Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level		Total		Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level	
	Number	Standard error	Number	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Number	Standard error	Number	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
SMSA's--TOTAL												
New York, N.Y.	10,953	210	1,472	95	13.4	0.8	2,895	63	341	19	11.8	0.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	7,004	170	897	74	12.8	1.0	1,857	50	206	15	11.1	0.8
Chicago, Ill.	7,130	171	804	70	11.3	0.9	1,823	50	162	13	8.9	0.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,734	140	552	58	11.7	1.2	1,242	41	118	11	9.5	0.9
Detroit, Mich.	4,065	130	384	48	9.4	1.1	1,070	38	83	9	7.8	0.8
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	3,212	116	239	38	7.4	1.1	848	34	46	7	5.4	0.8
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	3,188	116	207	36	6.5	1.1	813	34	44	7	5.4	0.8
Boston, Mass.	2,758	100	192	34	8.1	1.4	604	29	46	7	7.6	1.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,447	101	163	32	6.7	1.3	661	30	36	6	5.4	0.9
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2,187	96	204	35	9.3	1.5	594	29	44	7	7.4	1.1
Baltimore, Md.	2,270	98	209	36	9.2	1.5	581	28	42	7	7.3	1.1
Cleveland, Ohio	2,037	93	153	31	7.5	1.4	540	27	33	6	6.0	1.1
Houston, Tex.	2,138	96	257	40	11.8	1.7	564	28	51	7	9.0	1.2
Newark, N.J.	1,746	86	166	32	9.5	1.7	473	26	29	6	6.2	1.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,936	90	94	24	4.8	1.2	486	26	12	4	2.4	0.7
Dallas, Tex.	1,647	83	184	34	11.2	1.9	442	25	36	6	8.0	1.3
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	1,510	80	102	25	6.8	1.6	390	23	22	5	5.6	1.2
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	1,760	86	92	24	5.2	1.3	485	26	18	4	3.8	0.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,547	81	158	31	10.2	1.9	402	24	32	6	8.0	1.4
Atlanta, Ga.	1,442	78	215	36	14.9	2.3	386	23	47	7	12.1	1.7
CENTRAL CITIES												
New York, N.Y.	7,073	171	1,237	87	17.5	1.1	1,858	50	289	18	15.5	0.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	3,060	113	434	52	14.2	1.6	777	33	92	10	11.8	1.2
Chicago, Ill.	3,077	114	673	64	21.9	1.8	763	32	134	12	17.5	1.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,781	87	414	50	23.2	2.5	462	25	87	10	18.8	1.9
Detroit, Mich.	1,224	72	249	39	20.4	2.9	310	21	55	8	17.7	2.7
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	959	64	148	30	15.4	2.9	229	18	26	5	11.3	2.2
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	632	52	103	25	16.3	3.6	154	15	24	5	15.7	3.0
Boston, Mass.	469	45	101	25	21.6	4.7	113	13	24	5	21.5	4.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	385	40	39	15	10.1	3.8	106	12	6	3	6.1	2.4
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	413	42	105	25	25.4	5.3	107	12	24	5	22.2	4.1
Baltimore, Md.	844	60	163	32	19.3	3.4	190	16	31	6	16.4	2.8
Cleveland, Ohio	665	53	107	26	16.1	3.5	176	16	22	5	12.7	2.6
Houston, Tex.	1,246	73	144	30	11.5	2.2	319	21	27	5	8.4	1.6
Newark, N.J.	309	36	115	27	37.3	6.8	70	10	20	5	(B)	(B)
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	740	56	68	20	9.2	2.6	177	16	10	3	5.6	1.8
Dallas, Tex.	805	58	105	25	13.0	2.9	201	17	18	4	8.9	2.1
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	447	44	66	20	14.7	4.1	127	13	15	4	11.6	2.9
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	494	46	45	17	9.1	3.2	130	13	11	3	8.3	2.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	736	56	119	27	16.1	3.4	192	16	24	5	12.3	2.4
Atlanta, Ga.	338	38	62	19	18.3	5.2	89	11	14	4	15.5	4.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 115, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1976," Washington, D.C: Government Printing Office, 1978.

Twenty Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Persons and Families by Poverty Status in 1977 and Central City Residence

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1978. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Standard metropolitan statistical areas	Persons						Families					
	Total		Below poverty level		Poverty rate		Total		Below poverty level		Poverty rate	
	Number	Standard error	Number	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Number	Standard error	Number	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
New York, N.Y.	10,996	212	1,490	93	13.6	0.8	2,889	63	322	18	11.1	0.6
New York	7,087	171	1,312	89	18.5	1.1	1,868	51	288	17	15.4	0.9
Outside central city	3,909	128	178	28	4.6	0.7	1,021	38	34	7	3.3	0.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	7,224	172	769	69	10.6	0.9	1,839	50	175	14	9.5	0.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,173	115	380	48	12.0	1.4	770	33	78	9	10.1	1.1
Outside central cities	4,051	130	389	41	9.6	1.0	1,069	38	97	12	9.1	1.0
Chicago, Ill.	6,987	170	785	69	11.2	0.9	1,812	50	162	13	8.9	0.7
Chicago	2,942	111	669	64	22.7	1.9	711	31	135	12	19.0	1.5
Outside central city	4,045	130	116	22	2.9	0.5	1,101	39	27	6	2.5	0.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,532	137	506	56	11.1	1.2	1,182	40	108	11	9.2	0.9
Philadelphia	1,673	84	327	45	19.6	2.4	427	24	71	9	16.6	1.9
Outside central city	2,859	110	177	27	6.2	0.9	755	32	37	7	4.9	0.9
Detroit, Mich.	4,038	130	316	44	7.8	1.0	1,066	38	65	8	6.1	0.8
Detroit	1,186	71	174	33	14.7	2.5	287	20	34	6	11.8	2.0
Outside central city	2,872	110	142	25	4.9	0.8	779	33	31	7	4.0	0.8
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	3,093	114	213	36	6.9	1.1	826	34	43	7	5.5	0.8
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	3,175	115	222	37	7.0	1.1	814	34	41	7	5.0	0.8
Boston, Mass.	2,394	100	278	41	11.6	1.6	634	30	66	8	10.4	1.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,306	98	146	30	6.3	1.3	611	29	26	5	4.3	0.8
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2,233	97	295	43	13.2	1.8	583	28	64	8	11.0	1.3
Baltimore, Md.	2,137	95	243	39	11.4	1.7	556	28	47	7	8.5	1.2
Cleveland, Ohio	2,001	92	178	33	8.9	1.6	516	27	40	7	7.8	1.2
Houston, Tex.	2,407	101	253	39	10.5	1.5	618	29	57	8	9.2	1.2
Newark, N.J.	1,672	84	208	36	12.4	2.0	417	24	42	7	10.2	1.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,840	88	98	25	5.3	1.3	472	26	15	4	3.3	0.8
Dallas, Tex.	1,852	88	219	37	11.8	1.9	506	26	50	7	10.0	1.4
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	1,447	78	113	26	7.8	1.7	366	23	23	5	6.2	1.3
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	1,820	88	56	19	3.1	1.0	496	26	10	3	2.0	0.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,485	79	94	24	6.3	1.6	383	23	21	5	5.6	1.2
Atlanta, Ga.	1,472	79	191	34	12.9	2.2	392	23	43	7	10.9	1.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1977," Washington, D.C: Government Printing Office, 1979.

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Also the members of the Consortium Institutional Research Task Force, representatives of the public schools in all three counties, and others who provided useful information and insights who are too numerous to list here.